CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28549—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1891.

BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 181 5

| Qts. pts. | | Qts. pts. |
|---|---|---|
| 15-0 8-8 | Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc | 15-0 8-8 |
| 11-0 6-6 | | 11-0 6-6 |
| 25-0 13-8 | Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien | 25-0 13-8 |
| 22-0 12-0 | | 22-0 12-0 |
| 37-8 19-12 | After Dinner—Chateau Lafite | 37-8 19-12 |

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 3rd Oct. |
| B.I. MALWA | 2970 | 500 | C. F. Preston | 10th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 17th " |
| B.I. CATHAY | 2983 | 500 | A. Symons | 24th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 31st " |
| B.I. ORIENTAL | 4972 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 7th Nov. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 14th " |
| B.I. OCEANA | 3138 | 1200 | P. S. Tomlin | 21st " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 25th " |
| B.I. CLYDE | 4136 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 5th Dec. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 12th " |
| B.I. PESHAWUR | 3906 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 19th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 26th " |
| B.I. ROSETTA | 3411 | 700 | C. Gadd | 2nd Jany. |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 9th " |
| B.I. KHEDIVE | 3383 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 16th " |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne. | 23rd " |

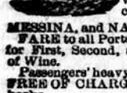
The steamers marked B. I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PESHAWUR | 3906 | 600 | W. A. Wheler | 8th Oct. |
| ROSETTA | 3411 | 700 | G. Gadd | 22nd " |
| PEKIN | 3909 | 600 | P. Harris | 5th Novr. |
| PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 19th " |
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 3rd Dec. |
| MALWA | 2970 | 500 | C. F. Preston | 17th " |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 18, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Oct., 1891. |
| R. RUBATTINO | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Oct., 1891. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

| Steamer | To sail |
|---|---|
| BORMIDA | On the 8th Oct., 1891. |

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 20, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Oct. '91. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st Nov. '91. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480. |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | A. Orlando | 3,800 | 550 | 18th Nov. '91. |

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MELPOMENE | A. Mitis | 3,800 | 500 | 24th Oct. '91. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
September 25, 1891.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND LONDON DIRECT.

THE S. S. "CLAN GORDON," 2,100 tons, Commander Morrison, WILL SAIL for HAVRE and LONDON, on or about the 5th proximo.
This steamer carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and passages are granted at reduced rates.
For particulars as to passage money, cabins, &c., apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th Sept., 1891.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.
PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs 6 per month in advance, postage extra.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th September, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on 3rd October, at noon.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th October, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail Steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "HUZARA," 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st October, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th September 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*
SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.
KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

S. S. "ALGOMA," of 2,914 tons, Gross Register, WILL SAIL on or about the 4th October, for HULL, and has excellent First Class Accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For Fare and particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON AND Co.,
Agents.
41, Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| HISPANIA | S. Abrey | 3389 | 10th Oct. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 21st, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,
Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR A good, sound, honest SCOTCH WHISKY try Huntly Blend at Rs. 20 per dozen. Nothing to equal it at the price. Apply at the godown of
TURNER MORRISON & CO.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
*LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.*

| | Per doz. |
|---|---|
| BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Rs. a. Guaranteed | 50 0 |
| WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice | 40 0 |
| GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale | 36 0 |
| BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale | 32 0 |
| YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale | 28 0 |

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

| | |
|---|---|
| ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND | 23 0 |
| JULES LENNOX & Co.'s ANCHOR | 22 0 |
| LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS | 20 0 |

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
HALF-ENGLISH STUDBRED PONY, 8 yrs. old, 12-2½, believed sound, no vice, trots well, regularly driven by a lady. Also a very smart "CIVIL SERVICE" GIG built at Lucknow, in perfect order, with water-proof cushion covers, apron, lamps and whip and a set of brown leather harness.
Price of Turn out complete—Rs. 450. Can be seen at the Stable in the Secretariat compound.—Apply to
S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Central Telegraph Office.

UNIVERSAL
ESTABD. LIFE 1834.
ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED LIFE OFFICE IN THE EAST.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF PREMIUM.
Prospectus furnished on Application.
ANNUAL BONUSES DECLARED.
52 divisions of profits have been made reducing Premia on an average by about 47½ per cent.
Apply to
KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

FANCY CHINA WARE.
HARLEQUIN PATTERN,
IN the following BRILLIANT COLOURS: Pink, Cream, Salmon, Lilac, Blue, Green, &c., &c.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breakfast Cups and Saucers | Per Doz. | 40 0 | 45 0 |
| Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers | " | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| Tea Plates, 6 inches | " | 12 8 | 14 0 |
| Breakfast, 7 inches | Each | 1 8 | 1 12 |
| Do. 9 inches | " | 1 12 | 2 0 |
| Slop Basins | " | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Sugar Basins | " | 4 12 | 5 4 |
| Cream Jugs | Each | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| Milk Jugs | " | 5 8 | 6 4 |
| Dishes, 10 inches | " | 5 0 | 5 12 |
| Do. 12 inches | " | 7 0 | 8 0 |
| Cake Plates | " | 3 8 | 4 0 |
| Tea Pots | " | 6 0 | 6 12 |
| Salvers | " | 11 0 | 12 8 |

PLAIN WHITE EGG WARE.

| | | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Breakfast Cups and Saucers | Each | 2 4 | 2 8 |
| Tea Cups and Saucers | " | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Coffee Cups and Saucers | " | 1 4 | 1 8 |
| Plates | " | 1 2 | 1 6 |
| Slop Basins | " | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| Sugar Basins | Each | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| Cream Jugs | " | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Milk Jugs | " | 2 8 | 2 14 |
| Tea Pots | " | 4 4 | 4 12 |
| Bread and Butter Plates | " | 2 8 | 2 14 |

FANCY WARE FOR AFTERNOON TEA, COFFEE, &c., &c.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Tea Cups and Saucers, Fluted Shell Pattern, with Beautifully Painted Flower Sprays, Gilt Handles and Rims Each | 4 8 | 5 0 |
| Tea Cups and Saucers, Fluted Shell, White and Painted Sprays, Gilt Handles and Rims " | 2 0 | 2 4 |
| Tea Cups and Saucers, Cream and White, Handsome Design of Gold and Painted Sprays, of Flowers and Butterflies, Gilt Rims, Ivanhoe Pattern " | 3 12 | 4 4 |
| Tea Cups and Saucers, Cream and White, Flower Design in Maroon and Gold, Salmon Coloured Borders and Gilt Rims, Egg Pattern " | 5 8 | 6 4 |
| Coffee Cups and Saucers, Flower Sprays in Blue and Gold, Gilt Handles and Rims " | 2 12 | 3 0 |
| Coffee Cups and Saucers, Cream and White, Handsome Flower Designs in Gold and Colours, Maroon Borders, and Gilt Rims and Handles; Edith Pattern " | 5 8 | 6 4 |
| Coffee Cups and Saucers, Cream and White, with Blue Borders, Gilt Rims and Handles " | 5 8 | 6 4 |
| Coffee Cups and Saucers, Fluted Pattern, Cream and White, Heavily Gilt Flower Sprays and Beaded Rims and Handles " | 6 12 | 7 8 |
| Coffee Cups and Saucers, Crown Derby " | 7 8 | 8 8 |
| Coffee Cups and Saucers, Japanesque, Very Handsome " | 10 0 | 11 4 |

AFTERNOON TEA SETS.

| | Cash. Rs. a. | Credit. Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 7006—Set for Six Persons, consisting of Six Tea Cups and Saucers, Cream and Salmon Coloured Border, Gold and Painted Flower Sprays, Gilt Rims, Complete, with Salver | 66 0 | 73 8 |
| No. 7037—Set for Six Persons, consisting of Six Tea Cups and Saucers, Cream and Chocolate with Painted Sprays, in Blue and Gold with Salver | 96 0 | 107 0 |
| No. 6900—Set for Six Persons, consisting of Six Tea Cups and Saucers, Antique Fluted Pattern Flower Sprays in Gold and Colours, Gilt Rims, and Handles with Salver | 66 0 | 73 8 |
| No. 854—Set for Four Persons, comprising Four Cups and Saucers, White and Gold and Flower Sprays, with Salver | 25 0 | 28 0 |
| No. 6784—Set for Four Persons, Cream Colour and Chocolate Border and Gilt Rims with Salver. | 33 8 | 37 8 |
| No. 7414—Set for Four Persons, Fluted Pattern in Cream and White Flower Sprays and Gilt Rims | 21 0 | 23 8 |
| No. 8195—Tea and Breakfast Service in Light Blue and Gold, Pretty Flowered Design, Fluted Pattern, with Scalloped Edges for Six Persons | 90 0 | 100 0 |
| Tea and Coffee Sets for Two, in a variety of Pretty Designs from | 10 0 | 11 4 |
| No. 4912—Set for Three Persons, White and Gilt Edge, with Floral Designs | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Do. Chinese Designs, Very Pretty | 22 8 | 25 0 |
| Do. Deep Cream and Gold Border, with Floral Designs | 25 0 | 28 0 |

TEA POTS, SUGAR BASINS, AND CREAM JUGS ARE INCLUDED IN ALL THE ABOVE SETS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COTTON PRESSES.
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CUMMINS' PATENT
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
500 lbs. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET. 400 lbs. BALES 6·4 CUBIC FEET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
HALF-PRESSES AND FINISHERS.
COMBINED, or SEPARATE, with FIXED or REVOLVING BOXES.
ANGLO AMERICAN OIL MILL MACHINERY.
With all the LATEST IMPROVEMENTS, insuring HIGH YIELD of oil, and most ECONOMICAL WORKING.
SPECIAL PRESSES FOR COPRA.
70 PER CENT. OIL FROM FINE COPRA HAS BEEN OBTAINED.
HIGH SPEED ENGINES.
Our Representative, Mr. A. E. Cummins, from Leeds, expert in cotton and oil-pressing, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give advice, quotations, and accept orders, on behalf of the firm.
A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.
PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.
The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.
This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.
Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
*N.B.*—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.
BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES
BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.
Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.
Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.
We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

SPECIAL OFFER!
FOR a limited period only, SPENCER & Co. will send any of the undermentioned PARCELS of CIGARS, packed in a Steel Trunk, without extra charge for packing, viz.:—
1,000 GOLD MOHURS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 22-0
1,200 SIESTAS, No. 1.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 25-8
1,300 GOLD MOHURS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 28-4
1,300 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 1.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 46-8
1,000 BEACONSFIELDS, No. 2.
Packed in a 24-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 33-8
1,700 SUMATRAS.
Packed in a 27-inch Steel Trunk, for.....Rs. 58-8
For Shipping, a crate will be provided at an extra charge of As. 12 and the Keys of the Trunk will be sent by Post.
N.B.—The above prices do not include rail charge or booking fee.
THE CIGARS ARE ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND PACKED IN CEDARWOOD BOXES.
THE STEEL TRUNKS ARE JAPANNED, OAK GRAIN, WITH LEVER LOCK AND DUPLICATE KEYS.
SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BUT WHY SUFFER
WHILE THERE IS A SURE REMEDY CALLED
ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM,
For Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest?
THE BEST VOICE TONIC.
Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers should always have a Bottle of ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM with them.
Per Bottle, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.
170, Shaik Memon Street, Market. } F. S. MADON & CO. } Bombay.

"BAHADUR"
CIGARS!!!
THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.
TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY
"BAHADUR"
CIGARS.
SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSAS | 5 | " | " | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 2 | 4 | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 3 | 3¾ | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | " | " | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.
☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE .....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
STAGE MANAGER .....MR. J. H. NUNN.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
"LIGHTS O'LONDON."

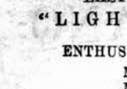
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
MR. GEO. C. MILN,
Supported by
MISS LOUISE JORDAN,
and the strongest Dramatic Company that ever appeared in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
TUESDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER;
and also TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY.
The greatest drama of modern times
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"
"LIGHTS O'LONDON!"

Harold Armytage.....MR. GEO. C. MILN.
Bess Marks .....MISS LOUISE JORDAN.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to Pit and Back Seats only.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY
NEXT, OCTOBER 1, 2, and 3.
"THE SILVER KING."
Doors Open at 8-30. Overture 9-15 precisely.



THE "ULINNA CRAIG" WILL SAIL to MARSEILLES direct and has accomodation for 40 First-Class Passengers. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Rs. 400, including Ticket to London First-Class. For particulars apply to
MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

### BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

73, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DAILY EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette* can be SUPPLIED on Second Day of Issue on the following Terms to Up-country Subscribers :—

By Morning Post at Rs. 32 per year.
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### SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FROM
The Tottenham Lager Beer
Brewery
TOTTENHAM CHAMPAGNE
PILSENER BEER.
Per Case of 4 Doz. Quarts, Rs. 19.

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WEEKLY HOME NEWSPAPERS AND MONTHLY MAGAZINES for Sale to Mofussil Residents.

Yearly subscription inclusive of postage.

| Weekly Newspapers. | Class A. | Class B. | Class C. |
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| British Medical Journal | 26 0 | 23 0 | 18 0 |
| Catholic Times | 10 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
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| Engineering | 34 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 |
| English Mechanic and World of Science | 12 0 | 10 8 | 8 8 |
| Field | 34 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 |
| Funny Folks | 10 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 |
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| Mail (Tri-Weekly) | 34 0 | 29 0 | 24 0 |
| Overland Mail | 23 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 |
| Pall Mall Budget | 29 0 | 26 0 | 20 0 |
| Public Opinion | 12 0 | 10 8 | 8 8 |
| Punch | 14 0 | 12 0 | 10 0 |
| St. James's Budget | 23 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 |
| Saturday Review | 23 0 | 20 0 | 16 0 |
| Truth | 24 0 | 21 0 | 16 0 |
| Tablet (Catholic) | 22 0 | 19 0 | 15 0 |
| Times (Weekly Edition) | 12 0 | 10 8 | 8 8 |
| Tit-Bits | 10 0 | 8 8 | 7 0 |
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| Contemporary Review | 20 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 |
| Catholic World | 15 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 |
| Cornhill Magazine | 5 0 | 4 8 | 3 8 |
| Dublin Medical Journal | 15 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 |
| Dublin Review (Quarterly) | 16 0 | 14 0 | 9 0 |
| Edinburgh Medical Journal | 15 0 | 14 0 | 10 0 |
| Family Herald | 4 8 | 4 0 | 3 0 |
| Fortnightly Review | 20 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 |
| Glasgow Medical Journal | 15 0 | 14 0 | 8 0 |
| Harper's Monthly Magazine | 9 8 | 8 8 | 6 8 |
| Irish Monthly | 5 0 | 4 8 | 3 8 |
| Lamp Catholic | 5 0 | 4 8 | 3 8 |
| Leisure Hour | 4 8 | 4 0 | 3 0 |
| Longman's Magazine | 5 0 | 4 8 | 3 8 |
| Merry England | 9 0 | 8 0 | 6 0 |
| Marine Engineer | 5 0 | 4 8 | 3 8 |
| Macmillan's Magazine | 8 8 | 7 8 | 6 0 |
| Month | 15 0 | 13 0 | 8 0 |
| National Review | 20 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 |
| Nineteenth Century | 24 0 | 17 0 | 14 0 |
| Practitioner | 12 8 | 11 0 | 8 8 |
| Provincial Medical Journal | 5 8 | 5 0 | 4 0 |
| Textile Manufacturer | 10 8 | 9 0 | 7 0 |
| Textile Journal of Fabrics | 10 8 | 9 0 | 7 0 |
| Textile World | 7 0 | 6 0 | 5 0 |
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The above yearly subscriptions can be paid in half-yearly and quarterly instalments.

Subscriptions must date from first issues of the month, and be paid in advance.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 29TH SEPT., 1891.
LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.
AFTERNOON SESSION, 5 to 7 P.M.
MEMBERS OF THE SKATING CLUB.
EVENING SESSION, 8-30 to 11 p m.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.
FREDELIS'S STRING BAND will play at the AFTERNOON AND EVENING SESSIONS.
A EUROPEAN INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.
NUGENT & Co.

### BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME
OF MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT
To be given in the
TOWN HALL,
THURSDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 9-15 P.M.

FIRST PART.

STRING QUARTETTE. Symphony No. 6.....Haydn.
First Violin, Mr. Freyvogel. Second Violin, Mr. Inzoli.
Viola, Mr. Vernon Bayley. Violincello, Mr. D Cruz.
BARITONE SOLO.....Mr. Anderson Clark.
VIOLIN SOLO.....Dr. Holt.
Accompanied by Captain Heyman.
SOPRANO SOLO .....The Daily Question.....E. Meyer Helmund
Miss Mant.
PIANO SOLO .....A Menuet Bocherini.....Plante.
B Nocturne D Flat .....Chopin.
C Chasseaux Papillons Etude .....H.Ketten
Mr. Metaxas.

INTERVAL.

SECOND PART.

PART SONG .....Come, Gentle Spring .....Haydn.
With Orchestral accompaniment.
BASS SOLO.....The Viking Song .....S. Adams.
Mr. Harrington.
SOPRANO SOLO .....
Mrs. Greenway.
SPINNING CHORUS. From Flying Dutchman.....Wagner.
With Orchestral accompaniment.
TENOR SOLO .....The Rhine Maiden .....H. Smart.
Mr. Reddie.
SOPRANO SOLO.....In Old Madrid.....I. Trotere.
Miss Waller.
PART SONG.....Where are you Going to, my Pretty Maid? .....Caldecott.

Tickets { Reserved Seats Rs. 3. / Unreserved Seats Rs. 2.
Obtainble at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

OUR
Cheapest
WHISKY
"BEN—TOR."
Rs. 18 Per Doz.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

### BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. I grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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| BOMBAY. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| CALCUTTA. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
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| HAMBURG. | | |

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for WINNING COAL at the Umaria Colliery. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Manager.
J. A. MAUGHAN,
Manager, C. P. Collieries.
Umaria via Katni.

### BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
REDUCTION IN 3RD CLASS PASSENGER FARES.

ON and from the 1st October, the THIRD CLASS PASSENGER FARES on this Railway, by all Trains, will be REDUCED from 2½ pies to 2 pies per mile.
H. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1891, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE on the Broad Gauge Section of this Company's system will be as follows :—

| DOWN. | Ordinary. | Ordinary. | Mail. | Ordinary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Colaba .....Dep. | 6 0 | 11 0 | 20 50 | .. |
| Bulsar .....Dep. | 13 35 | 19 3 | 1 34 | 4 20 |
| Surat .....Dep. | 16 35 | 22 5 | 3 45 | 7 0 |
| Ahmedabad .....{ Arr. | 1 15 | 6 50 | 9 0 | 15 45 |
| Ahmedabad .....{ Dep. | .. | .. | 9 35 | 16 15 |
| Wadhwan.....Arr. | .. | .. | 12 35 | 20 50 |

| UP. | Ordinary. | Ordinary. | Mail. | Ordinary. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
| Wadhwan .....Dep. | .. | 7 5 | 15 10 | ... |
| Ahmedabad .....{ Arr. | .. | 11 5 | 18 55 | ... |
| Ahmedabad .....{ Dep. | 6 35 | 11 25 | 19 30 | 2 15 |
| Surat .....Dep. | 15 0 | 19 55 | 0 45 | 10 40 |
| | arrivals. | | | |
| Bulsar .....Dep. | 17 50 | 22 58 | 2 38 | 13 30 |
| Colaba .....Arr. | ... | 6 45 | 7 25 | 21 25 |

NOTE.—For detailed Timings see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.
C. CROMMELIN,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1891.

### NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

### THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Marine Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—
1.—To receive the Directors' report and Audited accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891, and to declare a Dividend.
2.—To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
3.—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th until the 29th September, 1891, both days inclusive, during which period the books of the Company are open for the inspection of shareholders.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1891.

### THE KHATAU MAKANJEE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 283-285-287, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1891.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
The share TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 24th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary,
Bombay, 14th September 1891.

### THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business, viz :—
To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1891.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix his or their remuneration.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1891.
*N.B.*—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 22nd, to TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891 (both days inclusive).

### THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1891, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—
I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1891.
II. To declare a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st to 30th September, 1891, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
લખમીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની.
*i. e.*, LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th September, 1891.

### ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the STORES noted in the margin, more or less as may be required, for three years from 1st April, 1892.
Embroideries, laces, badges, headdresses, &c., &c.
2.—Tenders will only be received on the printed forms, which are obtainable at this office. They must be submitted in duplicate. Blanks in the printed form must be filled up correctly.
3.—Each tender must be accompanied by a Bank of Bengal or Government Treasury Deposit Receipt in the name of the Superintendent for Rupees 250 as Earnest-Money. Cash or Notes will not be accepted in lieu.
4.—The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, any tender may be accepted in whole or in part.
5.—Any person whose tender may be accepted will be required to furnish security in cash, Government Loan paper, Saving Bank Deposits, approved Bank deposit receipts, or bond for double the amount of security sufficiently executed for the due fulfilment of his contract within fourteen days from the date of acceptance of his tender, in default of which his Earnest-Money will be forfeited. The security will be calculated at 10 per cent. on the contract.
6.—Any further information required may be obtained, and sealed patterns inspected at the Clothing Agency.
7.—Tenders will be opened by undersigned at noon on MONDAY, the 26th October, 1891, in the presence of such persons as may desire to attend.
W. H. MACKESY, Colonel,
Superintendent, Army Clothing.
Alipore, The 15th July, 1891.

### QUEEN'S HOTEL,

(KANDY) CEYLON,

OCCUPIES the best Site in the Town overlooking the Esplanade and lovely Lake, within easy reach of the Railway, Post and Telegraph Offices, Peradeniya Gardens, &c., and has splendid accommodations for Families.
Note.—First-Class Train Fare to Kandy Rs. 6. Return Ticket Rs. 9.
GOOD BILLIARD TABLES, HORSES AND CARRIAGES.
HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

# SHIRTS FOR DRESS. SHIRTS.

QUALITY C, HALF DOZEN.....Rs. 21. } CASH OR V.P.P.
QUALITY D, HALF DOZEN .....Rs. 18. }

EXTRA FINE LINEN FRONTS AND CUFFS.

FIT, COMFORT, AND SUPERIOR MANUFACTURE.

SELF-MEASUREMENT FORMS POST FREE.

## BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL

## D. MACROPOLO'S

GENUINE TURKISH TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the most popular are the :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Dufferin | per 100 Rs. | 5 | 0 |
| Duke of Connaught | „ „ „ | 4 | 0 |
| Finos Lady | „ „ „ | 3 | 0 |
| Alpha | „ „ „ | 2 | 8 |
| Prince Boris | „ „ „ | 2 | 0 |

Acknowledged throughout India to be the best, freshest, and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated brand is a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers will refuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hidalga | per box of 100 Rs. | 9 | 0 |
| Carolina | „ „ „ | 7 | 0 |

Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of Pure Java Tobacco, and consequently are not to be compared with those so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop, 1881 :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rothschilds | per box of 50 Rs. | 20 | |
| Regal del Principe | „ „ „ | 25 | „ 7-8 |
| Regal dela Reina | „ „ „ | 25 | „ 6 |
| Trabucos | „ „ „ | 25 | „ 3 |
| Caliope | „ „ „ | 50 | „ 5 |
| Semirami | „ „ „ | 100 | „ 10 |

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras of pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadurs No. 1 per 100 Rs. | 4 | 4 | |
| Do. „ 2 „ „ | 4 | 0 | |
| Do. „ 3 „ „ | 3 | 8 | |

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to beginners and delicate smokers.

"Stanley's" No. 1 per 100 Rs. 4 0
Do. „ 2 „ „ 3 8

*Please send for General Price List to*

## D. MACROPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE WONDERFUL WATERBURY WATCHES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO.

## VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS :
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

# MARCKS AND Co., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottos, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Key (handle set with Pearls) | 50 |
| Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds) | 95 |
| Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires) | 130 |
| Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls) | 45 |
| Gold Web and figure of real Fly | 35 |
| Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls) | 80 |
| Chain with pearls | 25 |
| Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls) | 35 |
| Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones) | 35 |
| Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli) | 55 |
| Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby) | 42 |
| Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby) | 20 |
| Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds) | 65 |
| Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies) | 45 |
| Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies) | 70 |
| Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights) | 45 |
| Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls) | 55 |
| Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls) | 18 |
| Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl) | 35 |

## MARCKS & Co., LD.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mill, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
FOR SALE 150 P. AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to
હેપ્તુલા શેકેમદમની કું૦
*i. e.*, HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

## INSURANCES.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund. |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 6,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 7,500,000 |
| BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | Frs. 10,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | „ 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,000 |

### MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | „ 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

### EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 | per mensem (a) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 | „ | (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 | „ | (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 | „ | (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous. |

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.
*N.B.*—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

### THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are :—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on UPUSSIL BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium for 1862 | £309,690 | 0 0 |
| „ 1885 | £988,156 | 0 0 |
| „ 1886 | £955,039 | 0 0 |
| „ 1889 | £1,104,173 | 16 10 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves other Alexandria or Port Said.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to | £3,473,114 | 5 | 9 |
| Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £6,161,508 | 13 | 11 |

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874 | £2,957,174 | 12 | 4 |
| 1879 | £4,260,595 | 15 | 1 |
| 1884 | £5,348,407 | 9 | 2 |
| 1889 | £6,161,508 | 13 | 11 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Football on the Cooperage, 5-15 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Lukmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, 3 p.m.
Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Volkart's United Press Company, 3 p.m.
Khatao Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, 4-30 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, The "Lights O' London," 9-15 p.m.
Cricket, Secunderabad *vs.* Parsees, 10-30 a.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—H. M. Troopship Euphrates, from Portsmouth ; and Arbib Brothers, Batoum.

FOOTBALL.—There will be a game of Association Football for the Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club on the Cooperage at 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be Polo to-day (weather permitting). Colours.—Messrs. Gray, Barton, Prevost and Steel. White.—Messrs. Philip, Procter, Dowdall and Captain Jellett.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when the following paper will be read :—"Subandhu and Kumarila." By the Hon'ble Justice K. T. Telang, C.I.E.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Mahadoo Keshowjee, living at Hanuman Lane, has reported to the police that his son Kanjee, aged 18 years, has absconded, taking with him Rs. 611, which his master Muncharam had given him to pay to the Bombay Piece-goods Company.

THE DAMAUN LEPER HOME.—The Bishop of Damaun left Bombay on Friday for Damaun to lay the foundation-stone for a Leper Home at Damaun. His Lordship will bless the new chapel which has been attached to the Seminary on the 6th proximo. Revd. F. X. E. Barreto, Professor of the Damaun Seminary, accompanied the Bishop.

SELLING OPIUM PILLS WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Before Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Mr. Rustim Pestonjee, Chief Inspector, Opium Department, charged Fazul Mahomed and three others with selling opium pills without a license from the Collector of Customs. The prisoners pleading guilty, a penalty of Rs. 5, each, was imposed.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT.—Sadashew Narayan, living on the first floor of a house at Jambul Wadi, has made a report to the police that during his absence from home on Sunday last, property consisting of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 2,876 were stolen from a box in his room. His suspicion rests on a Mahomedan, whom he had left in his house during his absence, and who has now absconded.

FIRE AT BHOIWADA.—On Sunday evening a fire broke out in a room on the groundfloor of a house in 2nd Bhoiwada, occupied by a woman named Moolee. The fire was speedily extinguished by the neighbours before the arrival of the fire-engines. After the fire had been put out, the woman discovered that a currency note for Rs. 300, and one for Rs. 20, also a neck ornament valued at Rs. 250, had been either stolen during the confusion, or destroyed in the fire. The cause of the fire is unknown.

SHARP PRACTICE.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, Mr. C. W. Richardson, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced a Mahomedan lad named Hoossein Ebrahim to receive six stripes with the rattan for cheating one Abdan Nowshea. Chief Constable Powar, of the G. I. P. Railway, prosecuted, and deposed to the prisoner inducing the complainant to give him eight annas to purchase a ticket for him to Billimora. Instead of booking for Billimora, Hoossein took a third class ticket to Dadur, and misappropriated the balance.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 o'clock this evening :—

Quadrille.....Roundabout.....Williams.
Overture.....Bauer Und Dichter .....Suppe.
Mazurka.....Entre Nous .....C. Faust.
Selection.....Maid Marian .....Liegd. Koven.
Valse .....Les Sourires.....Waldteufel.
March .....The Echo .....C. G. Briggs.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LOCKING IN THE THIEF.—At the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, before Mr. C. W. Richardson Kursoon Gribbur was prosecuted by Inspector Nolan for the theft of a gold armlet, two silver waist belts, a *dhotur*, cigar case, notes and cash amounting in value to Rs. 202-8. Nanjee Noorburran identified the prisoner, whom he accused of hiding in his house when he locked it up and stealing the above property in his absence. His suspicions were aroused on opening the door at finding a back window open and his valuables missing. Kursoon was arrested with the property in his possession. He admitted the charge, and received a sentence of eight months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Mahadeo Narayen, a notorious character was yesterday placed in the dock by Inspector Hack at the Esplanade Police Courts, before Mr. C. W. Richardson, on a charge of theft of a watch and chain, valued at Rs. 15-5, the property of Narayen Manoor, a tailor. The evidence of the complainant proved that the prisoner entered his premises in Dongree Lane and walked off with the property. A neighbour, however, saw him coming out of the room and raised a hue and cry which caused the complainant to rush out and arrest the intruder who was given in police custody, when the watch was found in his possession. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and admitted previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo hard labour for eighteen months.

TRAVELLING IN A TRAIN WITHOUT A TICKET.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Constable Moonsi Hassan Mahomed, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, and applied for a summons against Mr. T. A. Bland, Solicitor, charging him with travelling from Church Gate to Grant Road in a first-class carriage without a ticket on the 11th instant. The constable alleged that the ticket-collector demanded six annas from Mr. Bland, being the double fare of a first-class ticket from Church Gate to Grant Road, but Mr. Bland offered only 3 annas, the first-class fare from Church Gate to Grant Road, and refused to give 3 annas extra. The Magistrate ordered a summons to be issued against Mr. Bland.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.—His Excellency Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Prime Minister of H. H. the Gaekwar, came here on Sunday last from Baroda on a visit to his family who have been residing in Bombay. The Dewan Bahadur returned to Baroda the same evening. Among the gentlemen who met him at the Churni Road and Grant Road stations on the Dewan's arrival and departure were : Dewan Bahadur Luxmeemorroo Jagunnathjee, the Hon. Javerilal Umiashunker, the Dewan of Bandsa, Khan Bahadur Cursetjee Rustomjee, Messrs. Luckmidas Khimjee, Ghelabhoy Haridas, Dhurumsee Morarjee Goculdas, Mansookrambhai Soorajram, Motibhai Manibhai, Maneckbhai Jusbhai, Damodarjee, Tapidas Vurujdas, Punalali Poonumchund, Vajorshunker Gowreeshunker and brothers Veerchund, Deephund, Hajeebhai Lalijee, Dawoodbhai Mosajee, Shivajee Nathajee, Tansookram M. Sorajram, Baroda State Agent, Munsee Dr. Bhalchundra K. Bhatavedeker, Shroffs, merchants, &c.

ROBBING A FRIEND WHILE ASLEEP.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Mangal Somel and Gopal were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing property valued at Rs. 164, consisting of nine currency notes for Rs. 10 each, two gold-rings, and a gold ornament from Pesoo Dewoo, a bricklayer. It appeared that both the accused came to Bombay from Karachi a few days ago and put up at a Dharamsala, where they became acquainted with the complainant. They then rented a room at Khetwadi, and invited the complainant to dine with them. When he went there they induced him to drink liquor, which put him asleep. The accused then stole the ornaments and notes from him, and concealed them under a rafter. When the complainant rose next morning he discovered the theft and reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the stolen property. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced each of them to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SCHOOL CHILDREN AT BYCULLA.—On Saturday afternoon Mr. R. Bruce, a gentleman who is well known in Bombay by reason of his having exhibited from time to time illusions of various kinds, and more recently by his able management of the Tent of Mysteries, gave a free ventriloquial and conjuring entertainment to the boys and girls of the Byculla Schools. He opened with some ventriloquial sketches introducing old favourites and new faces which were decidedly clever, and created great mirth among the youngsters. In the second part he showed some of Maskelyne and Cooke's Mysteries, which were enjoyed by old and young alike. He mystified the spectators even more by his conjuring in which he is an expert, and finished a long and most enjoyable programme, by an exhibition of Eastern Magic. This is the first of a series of entertainments Mr. Bruce intends giving to school children in Bombay which should go a long way towards ensuring his popularity when he opens, as he intends to do, another Tent of Mysteries during the forthcoming cold season.

EXTENSIVE THEFT OF PROPERTY.—Sheik Ashud Sheik Ebraim, a *kalasi*, at present unemployed, and Mahomed Rahimtulla, a dealer in second-hand cutlery, bones and rags, were yesterday charged on remand at the Esplanade Police Courts, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, by Inspector Stanford, the first accused on three charges of theft of glass globes, garden shears, a gold watch, one silk *saree*, and sundry articles of the collective value of Rs. 850, and Mahomed Rahimtulla with receiving a portion of the property knowing it to have been stolen. Further evidence was tendered tracing the fraudulent possession of the property to the accused who disposed of a portion of it by selling it to the second accused in the Thieving Bazaar, for a small sum. The Magistrate convicted the accused Sheik Ebraim of the three charges and sentenced him to an accumulative term of two years' and four months' rigorous imprisonment. The second prisoner was discharged in the absence of evidence imputing to him a guilty knowledge of the property he received from the *kalasi*.

## SOLEMNITIES AT THE CATHEDRAL, KALBADEVI.

ON Sunday evening a solemn triduum to celebrate the third centenary of the death of St. Aloysius, the patron of Catholic youth, was brought to a close in the Cathedral at Kalbadevi. The religious exercises proper to the occasion commenced on Friday morning, when High Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. T. Dalhoff, S.J., the Administrator Apostolic of the Bombay Archdiocese. The choral part of the service was very efficiently rendered by the children's choir of the Cathedral, to the accompaniment of an excellent orchestra. In the evening at 6 o'clock, there was Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, preceded by a sermon delivered by the Rev. Father Hegglin, S.J., one of the Professors of St. Xavier's College. The Rev. preacher gave an outline of the saint's life up to his fifteenth year, illustrated the particular virtues by which he was distinguished, and in an eloquent and forcible peroration urged his youthful hearers to follow the holy example of their especial patron. On Saturday morning, the very Rev. Father Fonseca, Vicar of the Cathedral, officiated at the High Mass, during which the choir of St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum, acquitted themselves with marked success. The preacher on Saturday evening was the Rev. T. Peters, S.J., who dwelt with singular power and apt illustration on the characteristic virtue for which St. Aloysius was pre-eminently remarkable,—the innocence and purity of his life. The discourse was a most earnest exhortation to the young to copy this grand trait in the life of their model and exemplar. After the sermon the Very Rev. Vicar gave solemn Benediction. On Sunday morning Pontifical High Mass, which commenced at 10 o'clock, was celebrated by the Right Rev. Dr. Beiderlinden, S. J., Bishop of Poona. This solemn and impressive function attracted to the Cathedral an immense congregation ; the spacious church was crowded in every part, every available seat having been occupied long before the hour announced for the service to begin. The deacon and sub-deacon at the Mass were the Rev. Fathers Schmidt and Weingartner, S. J., the Very Rev. Father Jurgens, S. J., was assistant at the throne, and the Rev. T. Peters, S. J., was the master of ceremonies. A large number of the clergy, secular, as well as regular, assisted in the sanctuary. Mozart's No. 12 was rendered by the combined choirs of the Cathedral, Girgaum, and Oomercarry, with full orchestral accompaniment, and the execution of the several parts of this elaborate composition reflected the highest credit on the youthful singers. The service concluded shortly before 12 o'clock. At the closing function in the evening the church was again filled to overflowing ; all the Catholic students of St. Xavier's College were present as they were at each of the services during the three days—and, besides the parishioners of the Cathedral, many Catholics of other parishes in the city also attended. The Rev. Father Hoene, S. J., of the Fort Chapel, occupied the pulpit, and in admirable discourse pourtrayed the closing scenes in the short but eventful career of the saintly youth of Gonzaga. From an end so edifying and so holy, the preacher pointed the moral to be drawn—the necessity of leading a Christian life as a preparation for a truly Christian death. A solemn *Te Deum* was then sung by the clergy and the choir alternately, after which the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament by the Bishop of Poona brought the solemnities of the triduum to a close.

## ENTERTAINMENT TO THE SECUNDERABAD CRICKETERS.

MR. J. M. FRAMJEE PATEL entertained the Secunderabad and Parsee cricket teams to luncheon at the Ripon Club, Hornby Row, yesterday. After a pleasant repast, Mr. Framjee Patel, proposing the healths of the members of the Secunderabad team, said it gave him very great pleasure on behalf of the Parsee cricketers to propose the toast of the Secunderabad Eleven. It showed a sportsmanlike spirit so characteristic of Englishmen for them to come such a long way to do battle with the Parsees on their own ground, and to get them disposed of in the first innings for something like seventy runs. He could assure the gentlemen from Secunderabad that that was a performance which highly pleased the Parsee Eleven, for they rejoiced in meeting a strong team. He also hoped that that visit of the Secunderabad team to Bombay and that match against the Parsee cricketers would lead to many more (hear, hear). He for one had a strong belief that those cricket matches were a most effectual means of bringing together the rulers and the ruled (hear, hear and applause). They had the honour having at that moment a most distinguished statesman and cricketer in Lord Harris for their Governor, who had shown to them that he was as spirited and successful in his public career, and as thorough in all he did as well as he was in the cricket field, which, Mr. Patel considered, was saying a great deal (hear, hear and applause). He told them in all sincerity that the Parsees owed much to Englishmen in teaching them to play cricket ; and he knew they should not have been so successful cricketers had it not been for the encouragement they got from Englishmen. He hoped the Parsees had learned to play the great national game in the same spirit as Englishmen did, and if they were beaten in that match, they would show that they could take a beating well. He called upon the members of the Parsee team to drink to the healths of Captain Poore and his merry men, with three times three.

The toast was pledged with enthusiasm.

Lieutenant Poore, the Captain of the Secunderabad team, in replying on behalf of the guests, said he thanked Mr. Patel and the members of the Parsee Eleven for the manner in which they had drunk their healths. He was quite sure that if his team were successful, as he certainly hoped they would, in pulling the match out of the fire, that the Parsees, as Mr. Patel had just remarked, would stand their beating well, and take it in as kindly a spirit as anybody would (applause). He thought the way the Parsees had taken up cricket was most creditable to them, and they could show them also how the game should be played, and there was no team they played against whom they were not able to beat, particularly in fielding (renewed applause). And they could teach many English teams a lesson in batting as well. He wished they could have been able to come to Secunderabad (loud applause). The question had once been mooted, and they were very keen to meet them. He believed they were going north on a cricketing tour, and he wished them every luck (loud applause). He asked the Secunderabad team to drink to the health and success of the Parsee team, coupling the toast with Mr. Patel.

The toast was heartily pledged and acknowledged, after which the two teams returned to the cricket field.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(near School of Art.)
Feast of St. Michael and All Angels.
Tuesday, September 29th.
8 a.m. Celebration of the Holy Communion (plain).

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 27.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 80·5 |

MONDAY, SEPT. 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 83·0 |
| 10 a.m. | 83·5 |
| 2 p.m. | 83·3 |
| 4 p.m. | 74·1 |

If Macbeth's wife had known about SAPOLIO, she need not have cried so loudly, "Out! Out! Damned spot." Sapolio is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

## THE CASE AGAINST THE "BANGOBASI."

### APOLOGY ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE following correspondence regarding the *Bangobasi* case is published :—

From Sir John Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal ; to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department. In continuation of my letter No. 3375J, dated the 28th of August last, I am directed to forward a copy of a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, from Jogendra Chunder Bose, Kristo Chunder Banerjee, Brojoraj Banerjee and Aurondoy Roy, respectively proprietor, editor, manager, and printer of the Bengali newspaper *Bangobasi*, in which they express their deep and heartfelt sorrow for having allowed the articles, which were the subject of the recent prosecution, to appear in the columns of the *Bangobasi*, and throw themselves unreservedly on the mercy of the Lieutenant-Governor. In a seperate communication, they undertake to publish the petition in the *Bangobasi* newspaper when required by the Government. I am also to forward a copy of a letter from the President of a newly-formed Native Press Association, in which the members, who are the proprietors and editors of nearly all important native newspapers published in Bengal, express their regret at the use of the language of the articles, but support the prayer of the petitioners, which is also supported by the British Indian Association in a letter, copy of which is also submitted, in which they express their strong condemnation of the language and tone of the incriminated articles.

2. In considering the above petition and letters, the Lieutenant-Governor has thought that great weight should be attached to the results of the recent trial. In the first place, the interpretation placed by the Chief Justice, in his charge upon section 124A of the Indian Penal Code is substantially that contended for on behalf of the Crown. In the second place, there can be no reasonable doubt that a majority of the jury, in the proportion of 7 to 2, were in favour of conviction, and that it was solely owing to what might be described as an accident, that this verdict was not accepted by the Court under section 305 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the accused convicted. In future, every editor who admits a seditious article inciting his readers to feelings of disaffection against the Government, will know that he is committing a breach of the law as laid down by the highest authority in Bengal, and will hardly hope to escape punishment through the chance that the jury may disagree, and that the Judge may again decline to be governed by the verdict of the majority. The main object of the Government in instituting the prosecution, *viz.*, to ascertain and make known the exact state of the law, has been thus attained, and the accused persons have now expressed their contrition unreservedly and have pledged themselves never again to give any just cause for the belief that they are intent on exciting disaffection.

3. In these circumstances, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that no adequate object would be gained by renewing the prosecution next November, but rather that Government should gladly take the opportunity of showing that it is not influenced by vindictive feelings ; and he, therefore, proposes to instruct the law officers of Government not to proceed further in the matter. Before, however, taking this step, he thinks it advisable to ascertain the views of the Government of India on the subject, and has, therefore, directed me to submit the petition and memorials for the consideration of his Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and to solicit early orders, as it is desirable that the matter should be disposed of with as little delay as possible.

Simla, the 17th September 1891.—From C. I. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department ; to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1483J. D., dated the 9th instant, with which you forward a copy of a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor from the proprietor, editor, manager, and printer of the Bengali newspaper *Bangobasi*, in which they express contrition for having allowed the article, which formed the subject of the recent petition, to appear in that paper, promise henceforth to conduct it in a spirit of loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress and the Government of India, and throw themselves unreservedly on the mercy of the Lieutenant-Governor. You also enclose a representation from the President of the Native Press Association, which is described as having been recently formed, after the institution of the proceedings against the *Bangobasi*, with the object, among others, of improving the tone of the Native Press and preserving moderation in the discussion of all public questions, interceding on behalf of the *Bangobasi*, the directors of which have now joined the Association ; and another from the British Indian Association, suppporting the prayer of the petition, and entreating the Lieutenant-Governor to direct, in consideration of the humble submission of those responsible for the paper, that further criminal proceedings shall be stayed. Sir Charles Elliott proposes to instruct the law officers of Government not to proceed further in the matter, but before doing so desires to ascertain the views of the Government of India.

2. In reply I am to say that the Governor-General in Council has perused these papers with much satisfaction and fully approves of the course which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to take in directing the prosecution of the accused in the *Bangobasi* case to be withdrawn. The proceedings which were instituted under his Honor's orders (with the approval of the Government of India) had it for their object to bring home to the conductors of the Native Press of Bengal that the disloyal and seditious utterances, in which somany of their number permit themselves to indulge, cannot be tolerated. The paper which was selected for prosecution by the Lieutenant-Governor, acting upon the opinion of his legal advisers, by whom the articles upon which the prosecution was based were chosen, was one of those which, since the passing into law of the Age of Consent Act in March last, had shown themseves conspicuously virulent in their attacks upon the Government. No prosecution under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code had, however, been instituted since that section was added to the Code in 1870, and doubts had been expressed in various quarters as to the manner in which it might be construed by the Courts. The Government of India did not share these doubts, and were not prepared to admit that the law as it stands is insufficient.

The law has now been clearly explained by the highest judicial authority in Bengal, and the interpretation put upon it coincides with that which the Government of India themselves attached to it. It has been shown beyond doubt that deliberate attempts to excite feelings of enmity and ill-will against the Government, and to hold it up to the hatred and contempt of the people, and misrepresentation of the true state of affairs by partial statements of facts so as to cause disaffection, are offences within the purview of the section, and that writings of this nature in the public press render those who publish them liable to punishment under the existing law.

This having been fully demonstrated, and the persons responsible for the appearance of the incriminated articles in the *Bangobasi* having themselves acknowledged those articles to be "intemperate, disrespectful, and unjustifiable," having expressed their contrition, and having promised never to repeat their offence, the Government of India are not desirous of pressing the matter further against these defendants.

I am to say, in conclusion, that neither now nor in the future has honest and independent criticism, however mistaken or even hostile, of Government measures or the action of public officers, anything to fear from the law, so long as it is put forward in good faith and does not attempt to stir up hatred of the Government or attack its inherent characteristics. So far as it is well informed, such criticism is welcomed by the Government of India as a valuable auxiliary in the good administration of the country.

THE APOLOGY.

Calcutta, the 4th September, 1891.—To the Hon. Sir Charles A. Elliott, K.C.S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

The humble petition of Jogendra Chandra Bose, Krishna Chandra Banerjee, Brojoraj Banerjee, and Aronodoy Roy. Respectfully sheweth,—That your petitioners, Jogendra Chandra Bose, Kristna Chundra Banerjee, Brojoraj Banerjee, and Aronodoy Roy were respectively as proprietor, editor, manager, printer and publisher of the Bengali newspaper *Bangobasi*, and published at Calcutta in the Bengali language and circulated among, and read mostly by Bengalis throughout Hindustan, prosecuted at the instance of the Government in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, in its Original Criminal Jurisdiction, under section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code, for having printed and published certain articles in the issues of the said *Bangobasi* newspaper, dated the 28th March 1891, 16th May 1891, and 6th June 1891.

That your petitioners were tried by a Special Jury composed of seven European gentlemen, one Armenian gentlemen, and one Bengali gentleman, but by reason of their disagreement in the verdict the said Jury was discharged by the Hon. the Chief Justice of Bengal, who presided in the said trial ; and upon an inquiry made by the said Chief Justice of the Standing Counsel to the Government as to what course would be adopted by the Government against your petitioners, his Lordship was informed that the matter should be placed before the Advocate-General, and such action taken as the Advocate-General might advise the Government. Thereupon the case against your petitioners was postponed as a *reman et* case to the next sessions of the said High Court, which will be held in November next, and your petitioners were enlarged on the same bail as before.

That your petitioners do, by this humble petition, solemnly and sincerely declare that in publishing the said articles in the *Bangobasi* newspaper there was not on the part of any one of your petitioners the remotest intention of exciting, or attempting to excite, feelings of disaffection towards the Government, nor did they for one moment suppose that the articles complained of could or would excite such feelings in the minds of any of their readers.

That your petitioners fully appreciate the benefits of British rule in India, and they should not be true to themselves and to the Hindoo race to which they belong if by any act of theirs they, either directly or indirectly, excited or attempted to excite feelings of disaffection towards a Government to which their country owes so much.

That your petitioners do hereby honestly declare that they are ready and willing to state publicly that there was not on their, or any of their, part any intention to excite any feelings of disaffection among the readers of the said *Bangobasi* newspaper towards the Government, and to express their sincere regret that the language and tone of the articles complained of was such as to lay them open to the construction placed by the legal advisers of Government.

That after carefully considering all the matters and things which, on the one side or the other, have been treated of in the discussions which have taken place in connection with their prosecution, they feel bound to acknowledge, that the articles to which exception has been taken were intemperate, disrespectful, and unjustifiable. Your petitioners, therefore, express their deep and heartfelt sorrow for having, however unintentionally, allowed those articles to appear in the columns of the *Bangobasi*.

That it has always been the chief aim and object of the conductors of the said *Bangobasi* newspaper to support and render obedience to the lawful authority of the British Government.

That your petitioners do hereby undertake and promise, and they are quite ready and willing to publicly undertake and promise, that the *Bangobasi* newspaper, so long as any one of your petitioners may have any authority over the conduct thereof, shall continue to be conducted in a spirit of loyalty towards Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India and the Government of India conducted on her behalf, and never again give any just cause for the belief that your petitioners are capable of exciting disaffection against the rule of Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of India, or of showing disrespect of the said Government of India.

That your petitioners believe that it has been brought to your Honor's notice, that steps are being taken to organise a Press Association, the object of which is to keep the Native Press of Bengal under the control and supervision of the leading members of that Press, and the editor of the *Bangobasi* newspaper has joined the said Association as one of its members, and this, your petitioners veature to submit, is a sufficient guarantee that in future the said *Banjobasi* newspaper will be conducted in a loyal spirit.

That your petitioners have already been impoverished by their aforesaid trial, and further criminal proceedings will be utterly ruinous to them.

That your petitioners now unreservedly throw themselves on the mercy of your Honor, and sincerely hope and trust that after all their sufferings, the generous protection of your Honor's Government will not be denied to them.

Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honor may be pleased to take the circumstances of their case into your kind consideration and pass such order thereon as to your Honor may seem just and proper.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Jogendra Chandra Bose, Krishna Chundra Banerjee, Brojoraj Banerjee, and Arunodoy Roy.

SUPPORTED BY THE BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Calcutta, the 4th September, 1891.

From Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, Secretary, British Indian Association, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

The proprietor, editor, manager, and publisher of the *Bangobasi* newspaper have submitted to the Committee of the British Indian Association a copy of a humble petition which they have presented to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter of the articles published in that paper, which forms the subject of the criminal prosecution now pending in the High Court. The Committee of the British Indian Association beg most respectfully to support the prayer of that petition.

After the termination of the recent trial in the High Court, the proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Banjobasi* newspaper had several interviews with some of the leading members of this Association. I need hardly say that the members of this Association strongly condemned the language and tone of the incriminated articles ; but at the same time they were unwilling to believe that the editor and proprietor of the paper in question, who are respectable members of society, and have always borne an unblemished and law-abiding character, could possibly have intended to commit so grave an offence as to excite disaffection to the Government.

Both the editor and the proprietor of the paper at once disavowed any such intention, and expressed their deep regret that any articles should have appeared in their paper which could reasonably bear such an interpretation, and they declared their willingness publicly to express their regret either in their own paper or in any other way that might be thought proper ; and further publicly to disclaim all intention of writing anything which might excite disaffection to the Government ; and they further said that they would faithfully promise to observe the strictest moderation and fairness in the discussion of all public questions in future.

In the petition which the proprietor, editor, and publisher of the *Bangobasi* have now presented to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, these assurances are again given : and the Committee of the British Indian Association venture to hope that his Honor will take the petition into his favourable consideration. They venture also to think that the object which the Government had in view in instituting the present prosecution has been attained by the recent trial, and the humble submission which has now been made by the proprietor, editor, and manager of the *Bangobasi* in their present petition. And the British Indian Association, therefore, venture to hope that his Honor may think fit to direct that further criminal proceedings shall be stayed. The Committee of the British Indian Association firmly believe that such clemency on the part of Government will be attended with the most beneficial results, as it will conclusively show that the only object that the Government had in view, in directing the prosecution was an object which every good citizen has equally at heart, namely, to prevent the freedom of the press from degenerating into unwarrantable license.

NATIVE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the President of the Native Press Association, To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Sir,—The editor and the proprietor of the *Banjobasi* newspaper have sent to the Committee of this Association, a copy of a petition, which they have presented to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in respect to the criminal prosecution now pending against them in the High Court of Calcutta, and they have asked the members of this Association to support the prayer of their petition.

The Native Press Association is of recent formation. It came into existence after the institution of the present criminal proceedings against the editor and the proprietor of the *Bangobasi* newspaper, and the object of the Association, to quote the words of the Resolution under which it was formed, was "to protect, maintain, and further by all legitimate means the lawful interests of the Native Press, and to improve its tone and status ; and to preserve moderation in the discussion of all public questions, and to take all such measures as might be necessary to enable the Native Press to fulfil the important functions which belong to it, as the educator of the people, the exponent of public opinion, and the faithful interpreter between the rulers and the ruled.

The members of the Press Association at present consist of the editors and the proprietors of the following papers :—The Hindoo Patriot ; Amrita Bazaar Patrika ; Bengalee ; Indian Christian Herald ; Unity and Minister ; Hope ; National Guardian ; National Paper ; Indian Public Opinion ; Indian Messenger ; Bangobasi ; Dainik ; Sanjibani Samaya ; Somaprakash ; Sambad Pravakar ; Hitabadi ; Sahachar ; Vedavyas ; Bharat Mitra ; Uchit Bakta ; and Hindi Bangabasi.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will perceive from the above list that this Association represents nearly all the most important Native newspapers published in Bengal ; and the Association is, therefore, deeply interested in any prosecution which affects any member of this body. The Association does not desire to discuss the merits of the present prosecution. In instituting the prosecution the Government was influenced, no doubt, by considerations of what it thought was due to public interests. That being so, the Association has little hesitation, considering all circumstances, in saying that the objects of the prosecution have now been attained.

The editor and the proprietor of the *Bangobasi* newspaper in their petition to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor have frankly admitted that the language used in the articles, which formed the subject of the criminal prosecution, was "intemperate, disrespectful and unjustifiable," and laid them open, however unintentionally, to the charge of attempting to excite disaffection to the Government. They have now unreservedly disclaimed any such intention, and have expressed their deep sorrow and regret that they should have been betrayed into the use of such intemperate language.

The members of the Press Association equally regret the use of such language, and a disclaimer having now been made of any intention to excite disaffection, the Press Association have ventured to approach his Honor with the respectful recommendation that he will be pleased to accept the humble submission, now made by the editor and the proprietor of the *Bangobasi* newspaper, and direct that further proceedings in the present prosecution should be stayed.

The Press Association firmly believe that this act of lenity will be deeply appreciated by the community generally, and is sure to excert a wholesome influence on the tone of the Press.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, President, Native Press Association.

Calcutta, September 8, 1891.

## MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL H M B BURLTON, Staff Corps, has been permitted to reside at Simla instead of Umballa.

THE undermentioned Paymasters are under orders to proceed to England on the dates mentioned :—J Cooke, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and J Diptrot, Royal Munster Fusiliers, on the 21st October next ; and C Sandes, North Lancashire Regiment, and J Angus Rifle Brigade, on 26th February next.

THE following appointments are sanctioned :—5th Punjab Cavalry—Lieutenant A G Vivian, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be officiating Squadron Officer on probation. 4th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant C H Ward, South Lancashire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 8th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant T W Lightfoot, supernumerary, to be permanent Wing Officer. 42nd Gurkhas—Lieutenant-Colonel A G B Ternan, 44th Gurkhas, to officiate as Commandant. 44th Gurkhas—Lieutenant C G Francis, North Staffordshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 45th Sikhs—Lieutenant H A Moore to be Quarter-master. 21st Gurkhas—Lieutenant A C B Jonson to be Adjutant. 3rd Sikhs—Lieutenant R H Dawson to be Quarter-master.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence :—Out of India—Lieutenant F W Crawshay, Bedfordshire Regiment, Captain P R Bairnsfather, 14th Bengal Lancers, and Major C A Mercer, 1-4th Gurkhas, for one year ; and Lieutenant F P S Dunsford, 2nd Bengal Infantry, for six months, on private affairs. Captain H G Westmorland, Hampshire Regiment, six months on medical certificate. In India—Captain W C Faithfull, 21st Punjab Infantry, for one year, on private affairs.

MAJ GEN GEARY, RA., commands the troops in the Southern District during HRH the Duke of Connaught's absence on leave.

COL. W. H. MULLOY has been appointed Colonel on the Staff commanding Royal Engineers at Hong Kong.

THE Malabar, which takes out two batteries of artillery to India on the 16th inst., made a successful trial of her engines at Portsmouth on the 7th inst., with ordinary coal and stokers, after repairs. In addition to being fitted with new indiarubber valves, she has had her boiler tubes made good and the leaks in her furnaces caulked.

THE Serapis Indian troopship, was docked at Portsmouth on the 7th inst., for the purpose of being supplied with a new stern draught in place of the old one, which was found to be cracked.

IT does not occur to every one to inquire whence rises the good reputation of such a regiment as the 19th Hussars. No regiment in the British army has come more distinctly to the front of late years than the gallant 19th, which left our shores for India three days ago. This is principally due to the perfect system under which it is governed, whereby squadron commanders and troop officers are made directly responsible, not only for the dicipline, but also for the training of their men. This system was introduced by the late Col. Barrow, and has proved such a success in the 19th Hussars that it is likely to be universally adopted in the service.—*Globe.*

THE Commander-in-Chief has announced to the army an additional clause in the Queen's Regulations, which makes Commanding Officers responsible for the correct receipt and issue regimentally of supplies, including forage. The supplies are to be inspected and weighed in the presence of an officer, and every precaution must be taken to ensure men and horses receiving the quality and full weight to which the Regulations entitled them.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Wardha, 2,552 tons, Captain P L Wadge, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's s s Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain W Simons, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs H Dorabjee Aderianwalla, Mr and Mrs Shapoorjee Pestonjee and 15 deck.

THE British s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Captain Geo Raffin, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Jedda via Aden, with a general cargo and 1,017 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were three deaths of natural causes. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE British s s St Fillans, 1,937 tons, Captain E D FitzGerald, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Cardiff, with a cargo of 3,804 tons coal, four horses, and Lieut and Mrs. Woolmer as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

### EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P. and O. Co's s s Brindisi, 2,109 tons, Captain G Street, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a general cargo, Capt Bennett as a cabin passenger for Singapore and two deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| Sept. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 28 | H. M. Troopship Euphrates ..... | Bromley ..... | Portsmouth, Sept 2. |
| | Arbib Brothers.... | Hill..... | Batoum, Sept 6. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Wardha, Wadge; for Calcutta.
" Nyanza, Simons, for Zanzibar.
" Brindisi, Street, for China, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Karagola, for K. Coast and Karachi.
" Assam, for Aden.
" Ceder Branch, for Hull.
" Huzara, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Sultan, for Calcutta.
" Lansdowne Tower, for Hamburg.

### KURRACHEE.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
12 Pachumba s .....Lovell .....Bombay.
Calvin s.....Dowling .....Bombay
La Seyne s .....Schmitz .....Bombay
13 Niagara s.....McConochie.Glasgow
14 Lady Armstrong s...Abbot .....Aden
15 Bagdad s.....Whitehead ...Persian Gulf
Java s .....Shepherd.....Bombay
16 Purulia s.....Gillet .....Bombay
Lycia s.....Jones .....Liverpool
17 Adowa s .....Paton .....London
19 Kapurthala s ....Rothwell .....Bombay
Amana s.....Kilgour .....Ber

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SKATING RINK.—At Home (8-30 to 11 p.m.), WEDNESDAY, 30th September 1891. Admission by CARDS of Invitation.

8-DAY BRACKET CLOCKS, in fancy imitation oak and gilt or fancy stained blackwood cases, well seasoned, 5 in. dial, from 15 to 18 inches high, Rs. 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, and 30.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Clockmakers, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool, Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs 10 per doz. All sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS for Ladies' and Gent's, from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 25 each.—MORENAS & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BUTTER SCOTCH, per fancy packet Annas 3; per doz. Rs. 2; per lb. Re. 1. Vanilla Chocolate, per packet Annas 3; per doz. Rs. 5.—PEARSE and Co., Bombay.

NEW TYPE—Pica, Small Pica, Long Primer, Bourgeois, Brevier, and Nonpareil Type, quads, ems, ens, spaces, &c., and Metal Furniture, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Foundry, Armenian Lane, Fort.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

ON VIEW, at Middle Colaba, bona-fide sale of Mr. J. ROSCHER'S valuable furniture, office shigram, cooking stove, garden, etc., to be sold on WEDNESDAY, 30th Sept.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE of the late Mr. J. H. TODD'S valuable furniture, platedware, glassware, crockery, victoria, horses, gun, rifle, etc., by order of the Administrator-General, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s rooms, THIS DAY, at 1 p.m.

MOTIVALA'S COUGH PILLS act as a charm in Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Lung and Throat diseases. They are pleasant to the taste, purely vegetable, very efficacious and cheap. Price 4, 6 and 10 annas per phial. See hand-bills containing certificates of cures, which can be had of S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

BROKERAGE, Produce, Exchange or Freight.—WANTED, by a European gentleman, a PARTNERSHIP in either of the above. Apply to "492," care of this paper.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for (Married Couple) with Private Family in the Fort. Every comfort and convenience. Apply to "91," care of this paper.

HINKS' LAMP DEPOT.—Copper and Brass table and floor Church, billiard and other variety of lamps FOR SALE, at almost Cost Price. Apply to the AGENT, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

REDUCTION in PRICE of CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.—From 1st April 1891. Sold by the principal European and Native Druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Post free, at 4 oz., Rs. 3-4; 8 oz., Rs. 6-8; 16 oz., Rs. 12-12. Cash with order.

BOARD and RESIDENCE offered to Indian Gentlemen. Freedom of Home Life. Private Family. Terms—25s. weekly, inclusive Garden—Indian References.—MISS WHEELER, Tunbridge House, Hampton Road, Twickenham (Strawberry Hill Station), England.

A DESIRABLE, airy and comfortable BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, (near Hancock Bridge) available from 1st October next. Rent Rs. 110.—Apply to DADY HOMEJEE DADY, "Homejee Hall," Mazagon.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near GYMKHANA, is the most pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Large airy rooms and home comforts provided. Re-opens about the 1st October.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gent as well as the Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent, under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting room. Terms moderate.

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

EXCELCIOR Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, Loose Garden Seeds, and all other Garden Sundries. PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade X Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in the elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE:—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara:—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera:—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malacious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore:—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

TO LET, from November 1st, commodious, conveniently situated BUNGALOW in Colaba. Rent moderate. Address "W," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Three very desirable BUNGALOWS, on Parell Hill, opposite to Government House, commanding a Panorama view of all round Bombay. Rents moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

CHICAGO EXHIBITION.—The advertiser who is proceeding to America via London, early in October, will be glad to arrange any business for intending Exhibitors. Address for interview "CHICAGO," care of Messrs. KEMP and Co., Sassoon House, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERTAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

BAIL FRUIT PRESERVE.—An Elegant Remedy for Bowel Complaints. Prepared by an entirely new process from selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (2 gls. marmilae natural order Aurantiaceæ), prepared only by FERNANDES and Co., Family Chemists and Consulting Physicians, 30, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DIAMONDS.

PURE, WHITE, perfectly cut, and of intense Brilliancy. Having obtained them at favourable prices, we are able to offer them at a figure which will be considered low taking into consideration the advance in price of Diamonds of nearly 30 Per Cent. For instance, we can "still" supply a single stone white and perfect Brilliant Ring, set in solid 18-Carat Gold for the remarkably low sum of Rs. 150 only.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WE have an ENGLISH DESIGNER in our employ and are therefore able to give drawings and estimates for the complete Furnishing of Palaces, Bungalows, &c.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,

18, Marine Street.

DR. F. B. SERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No 3, BOMBAY SOW

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

TOWER AND

TURRET

TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,

AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer C. G. Babbock, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co.,
Girgaum.

NEW INVENTION.

PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.

N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

First Floor, next to National Bank, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,

EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND

CEYLON

An agreeable place to visit during

THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitarium is 6200 feet above Sea.

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & "CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.


## SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, under the instruction of Mr. Assur Laljee, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of Mooljee Nuthoo, deceased—

A quantity of gold ornaments, consisting of waist chains, necklaces, armlets, armchains, buttons, wristlets, bangles, patlis, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, September 29, 1891.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Kalliandass Dharamdass and Runchordass Dharamdass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Keshav alias Keroba Wassoodev Naik, in pursuance of the power of sale, given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated 3rd February, 1891, the following property:—

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Government land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road, fronting towards the East thereof, in the registration District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Municipality, under Ward No. 231-235, and street No. 246, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the property of Hassabibi, daughter of Hasambibi, on or towards the west by a passage of the cart, on or towards the north by the property formerly of Abba Dewjee but now partly belonging to Chundri Naiqueen and partly to Dias Rozario, and on or towards the south by the premises hereinafter secondly described, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Keshav alias Keroba Wassoodev Naik.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land with a range or chawl standing thereon, situate at the said Breach Candy Road, fronting towards the north thereof, in the Registration District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Municipality, under Ward No. 232, and Street No. 3, and containing by admeasurement, together with the firstly herein above described property, 438 eight-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the property of the said Hassabibi, on or towards the west by a passage of the cart, on or towards the north by the premises hereinbefore firstly described, and on or towards the south by the property of Babaji Gopal, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Keshav alias Keroba Wassoodev Naik; and

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land, being a part of the cart, together with a privy standing on a portion thereof, situate at the said Breach Candy Road, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 33 six-ninth square yards, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by a passage of the said cart, on or towards the west by the Government ground, partly leased to Babaji Gopal and partly vacant, on or towards the north by the property of Chundri Naiqueen, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Babaji Gopal, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Keshav alias Keroba Wassoodev Naik, and which said several premises hereinbefore firstly, secondly and thirdly described, are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 707, New No. 3227, old Survey No. 607, and new Survey No. 1-7959.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. Muljee Bhowanidass Barbhaya, Solicitor to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, September 29, 1891.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 28.

No commercial or financial advices are to hand since those noticed in our report under Saturday evening's date, beyond a correction by Reuter of the Stock of Cotton in Liverpool on Friday, now making the total stock as 521,000 bales, and that of Surats 36,000 bales, instead of 711,000 bales and 105,000 bales, respectively, as previously wired.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office... | Inc. | Rs. | 22,84,698 |
| " " Branches ... | " | " | 2,86,322 |
| Other Deposits ..... | " | " | 58,21,806 |
| Government Securities ..... | " | " | 1,12,580 |
| Loans " ..... | Dec. | " | 5,04,224 |
| Bills Discounted..... | Inc. | " | 5,18,102 |
| Cash balances with other Banks. | " | " | 83,035 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | " | " | 81,96,668 |

Although Money has continued to be abnormally abundant, even for the dull business season, and trade has become almost stagnant in some of its most important lines, it can hardly have been expected that the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon would disclose the large increase of 82 lakhs during the past week, bringing up the Balance not far from 4½ crores; and in fact, as will be seen from the figures which we give above, the Balance has been materially helped by an accession of some 25¾ lakhs to Government Deposits at the Head Office of the Bank and at its Branches. But taking this into account, there remains a large increase to be accounted for by a diminution in the trade demand, and this falling off we find to be represented by over 58 lakhs, a large increase in Private Deposits, and a material decrease in Loans, being only counterbalanced to the extent of 5¼ lakhs by an increase in Bills Discounted. There are indications of a better demand for Money on the other side of India, marked by the advance of the rates of discount in Calcutta last week, which may lead to the absorption of some of the surplus capital floating in this Presidency; but our local requirements do not seem likely to expand for some time to come.

COTTON.—Business in this staple has been almost a blank to-day, exporters having bought nothing whatever, and the Mills only 200 Bengals at Rs. 156½ per candy. The tone of the market, however, has remained steady, and rates are quoted as before.

The heavy rain which has lately fallen here has prevailed also over a considerable portion of the Cotton area, this morning's telegrams reporting a heavy fall at Oomrawattee, Nagpore, Khangaum, and Jalgaum since the middle of last week, over 14½ inches having been registered in the first named district; and the plants were seriously damaged at Nagpore. The rain was comparatively light at Barsee and Dhulia (only an inch or so having fallen) and no complaints, with the above exception, come from the Oomra circle. In the Bengal circle there had been a few inches more rain at Agra and Cawnpore, where the fall had already been excessive, and fine weather was wanted for weeding in the latter district; but at Beawar, where the fall had been less than half the average, and where the plants needed more rain, not a drop more had fallen. At Broach where over two inches more had been registered, and where it looked like rain this morning, the Cotton plants were still flourishing, but they needed fine weather. In most of the districts of the Dhollera circle there had been a little more rain, say from 16 cents. at Verumgaum, to 1½ inch at Bhownuggur, and the plants were doing well. No rain to speak of fell at Bellary where it was much wanted; but in the Dharwar district of Hubli there had been good rain on the eastern side.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for shipment to-day in a steady market, but with prices quite unchanged.

SEEDS have been quiet at previous quotations for all descriptions, and only a small business has transpired.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ..... | 49 | bales. |
| Wheat ..... | 25,861 | owts. |
| Linseed..... | 3,118 | " |
| Rapeseed ..... | 704 | " |
| Groundnuts..... | 841 | " |
| Castorseed..... | 4,035 | " |

FREIGHTS are weak; and takers of tonnage are holding back. Business for Antwerp, for March shipment, is reported to have been done at 21s. per ton, for light cargo.

EXCHANGE opened flat, and has been quiet at Saturday's rate for three months' sight Credits and 1-32d. less for Bank Remittance. Merchants' Bills are few and far between, and Demand for the Bank media of remittance limited, and very little business has consequently been done. Some Bank Telegraphic for the latter part of October transfer was done at 1s. 5 3-32d.; and for January 1s. 5½d. has been quoted; ready rates closing as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand... | 1s. 5 3-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic..... | 1s. 5 1-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight.... | 1s. 5 3-16d. | " |
| Credits do. | ...1s. 5 9-32d. | " |
| Francs do. | ...1·82½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and a further heavy fall in force has taken place, 107½ having been quoted for money and the coming Settlement, and 106¾ for the October account; but before the close there was some reaction, and 1-16 per cent higher was finally named, 106 is still quoted nominally for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip has again attracted favourable attention, and Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Shares, Central India, China, Connaught, Coloba Land and Mill, David, Luckmedass, and Manuckji Petit have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 at our quotations; Alliance, Bombay United, and Swadeshi, however being lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lindula left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 26.

The Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ravenna arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

Mail steamer Ravenna from Bombay arrived.

Mail steamer Thames from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera..... 3 13-16.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th September, as compared with the statement of the 19th September, 1891:—

| LIABILITIES. | Sept. 19. Rs. | Sept. 26. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Capital ..... | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities ..... | 34,00,000 | 34,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office..... | 42,81,333 | 65,65,924 |
| Do. do. at Branches ..... | 30,13,627 | 32,93,949 |
| Other Deposits ..... | 4,90,04,451 | 5,48,26,260 |
| Post Bills ..... | 13,269 | 11,331 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn ..... | 31,94,949 | 34,45,901 |
| Rs. .. | 7,32,03,125 | 8,15,49,365 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities. | 1,23,72,579 | 1,24,85,159 |
| Cash Credits on do. do. | 77,80,136 | 77,15,078 |
| Loans do. do. | 76,29,092 | 71,25,468 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn ..... | 1,629 | 1,757 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased .... | 81,53,768 | 87,11,870 |
| Stamps, &c. ..... | 18,632 | 18,661 |
| Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,053 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction " 2,85,000 | 3,92,053 | 3,92,053 |
| Bullion ..... | | |
| Cash Balances with other banks. | 3,68,417 | 4,51,452 |
| Cash and Currency Notes ..... | 3,64,51,164 | 4,46,47,833 |
| Rs. .. | 7,32,03,125 | 8,15,49,365 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

CARSTAIRS—ROYLE—Sept 2, at the church of St John the Baptist, Chester, W B Carstairs, M D, of Rhyl, son of late W H Carstairs, of Madras India, to Emma Charlotte, eldest daughter of T R P Royle, Hough Green House, Chester, and Belle Vue, Rhyl.

HOUSTON—MORRIS—Sept 3, Capt Eyre Houston, R E, son of the late Brigade-Surg J M Houston, Madras Medical Service, to Harriet Georgina (Hassie), daughter of H Morris, Madras Civil Service (Ret), Eastcote House, St John's-park, Blackheath.

MACLEOD—JAMES—Sept 3, at Lillington parish church, Norman MacLeod, of Dalvey, Forres, N B, late captain Black Watch, son of late Donald Alexander MacLeod, H E I C S, to Laura Emily Catherine James, daughter of late W James, J P, D L, Chadmont, Edgbaston.

WALLIS—DOUGHTY—Sept 1, at Holy Trinity, Tulse-hill, S S Wallis, son of E F Wallis, C E, of Indian Government Telegraph Department, to Mary Beatrice Doughty, daughter of G B Doughty, M A, of Dulwich College.

WILLIAMS—CLARKE—August 26, at St Augustine's, Ramsgate, R Cunningham, son of the late Gen W T Williams, Madras Army, to Mabel, daughter of the late W Clarke, barrister-at-law.

DEATHS.

BULL—August 23, at Wimbledon, Henry Bull, of Calcutta, son of late De Bull, of Cranfield, near Bedford, aged 44.

HARRIS—Aug 24, at Weston-super-mare, G A Harris, son of late Hon M T Harris (M C S), aged 78.

POYNDER—August 23, at Mon Plaisir, St Servan, France, Winifred Pellew, daughter of Capt C E Poynder, I S C, aged 2.

ROBERTSON—August 30, at Heniach, Christ-church-road, Bournemouth, Elizabeth, widow of D Robertson, H E I C S, Civil and Sessions Judge, Bareilly, N-W P, aged 72.


# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1891.


THE revival of Russian activity in Asia coincides with an ostentatious declaration by the *Novosti* that Russia has too much to do in her own Empire to think of troubling us in India, and with an invitation to England to come to a definite agreement with her. It is, perhaps, little to the purpose to reply that we have had more than one "definite agreement" with Russia. There was one such in 1872, when, as the sequel to a convention negotiated by Earl Granville and Prince Gortchakoff, the Czar solemnly declared that Russia regarded Affghanistan as outside the sphere of her influence. This, however, did not prevent her from sending Colonel Stolietoff to Cabul six years later, despatching him from Samarkand on the day of the opening of the Berlin Congress to negotiate a secret treaty with Shere Ali, and giving him an assistant who, when Stolietoff had left Cabul in September 1878 with a signed treaty in his pocket, stayed behind, and urged the Amir "to be as a serpent, making peace openly with England, and in secret preparing for war." There was another definite agreement in 1887 when a frontier was marked out from Pul-i-Khatun to Kam-i-Ab on the Oxus, and this, as we have seen, has not prevented Russia from sending Captain Grombcheffsky into the Pamir region, and through that energetic explorer laying claim to territory between the Upper Oxus and the Hindu Kush which, until recently, has been deemed to be well outside the range of Russian influence. Recent incidents on the Pamir, however,—though Lord Salisbury has been almost passionately urged to ask for explanations of them—must not be too confidently interpreted. The "Roof of the World" is so far off that the ordinary journalistic telescope is apt to give us a misleading view of what is going on there. We are not yet in possession of authentic accounts of the circumstances under which Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davidson have been turned back by Grombcheffsky's party from the Lesser and Alichur Pamirs, and the fact that there was a Chinese General on the Alichur Pamir only serves to bring out the exceeding contestability of the claims to territory in that part of Central Asia. This is Grombcheffsky's second exploration, and is the fourth which has been carried out by Russian explorers during the last two years in the great unknown land which lies beyond the Afghan, Thibetan, and Chinese borders. One expedition—that conducted by the brothers Greshmailo—traversed the Great Thian Shan range and the Gobi desert, territory so well within the Chinese limits, that no one ever looked upon it as likely to disturb existing territorial arrangements. It will be important to know in what respects other than the discouragement which was offered to the progress of the two British officers Grombcheffsky's mission has differed from that of the brothers Greshmailo, or from that of Colonel Pevtsoff, the successor of Prjevalsky, who returned to St. Petersburg last year from a long journey in the Thian Shan range, the results of which will in due course be communicated to the St. Petersburg Geographical Society. How far the Russian explorer has asserted a claim to any portion of the great table land beyond the Hindu Kush, whether he has a force with him sufficient to make his assertion of a right to the territory effective in the sense of international law, are questions upon which we have no information, though they are obviously of great interest.

Meantime, though it would be rash to assign a limit to the filibustering potentiality of a Russian scientific expedition in Central Asia, there is much in the territory in question to make it *prima facie* doubtful if it would be seized in the pursuit of a deliberate policy. Policy cannot always follow the footsteps of adventurous travellers. They can climb the "Roof of the World," and some day they may succeed in planting a flag at the North Pole, but a flag planted on either would not carry dominion with it. Here we have a table-land with an average altitude of at least fifteen thousand feet, the range culminating in one great mountain twenty-five thousand feet in height. The whole of these highlands form the subject of one of the most obscure chapters in the geography of Central Asia, for scarcely fifteen years have passed since the first European set foot within the country. The whole of it is above the snow line, it is destitute of trees and shrubs, and the grass grows only in isolated patches on the banks of the streams and lakes. In the summer the nomad Khirgiz sometimes find it worth their while to bring their flock to pasture upon these green spots, but the summer is short, and for the greater part of the year animal life is barely supportable in the greater part of the region which Captain Grombcheffsky has kept from the view of Captain Younghusband and Lieutenant Davidson. Obviously the possession of the Pamirs can be of small direct value to Russia. No possible line of advance to Affghanistan would lie open to her over those snow-clad highlands. They are on the largest and the hardest way round, and it is almost impossible to suppose that any of the successors of Skobeloff have marked them on any of their routes from Turkistan to the Amir's country. It has been suggested that it would be worth while for Russia to get a footing of her own on the Pamirs, as she could thence disturb the Amir in his possession of Roshan and Shignan, two petty chieftainships over which he exercises a very imperfectly acknowledged suzerainty. Here again it is doubtful if the game would be worth the candle. Roshan and Shignan are both more accessible from Bokhara than from the Pamirs, and to climb the "Roof of the World" to get at them would seem to be almost as superfluous an effort as to climb over a house in order to pass from the front to the back. Strategically then the annexation of the Pamirs could be of small value to Russia, and she would derive no advantage from possessing a lakh of leagues of snow that she could not any day derive by setting the Amir of Bokhara to work, or better still, by passing over from her own province of Ferghanah into the districts which she may desire to detach from a more or less loose adherence to the sovereignty of the Amir.

There is, of course, the always available hypothesis that though the activity of Russian agents in the Pamirs means little in itself, it means much as a part of a larger scheme for binding England over to acquiescence in Russian designs in South Eastern Europe. It is conceivable that statesmen at St. Petersburg, in meditating the measures which have opened the Dardanelles to the Russian "volunteer fleet," may have counted upon the influence that a programme of miscellaneous activities beyond the borders of British dominion in Asia might have upon British policy in Europe. The *Novosti* lately hinted at acquiescence in the course of events in the Balkan Peninsula as the price which England must be expected to pay for peace and quietness in Asia; and certainly the news that has come to hand during the last few days reminds us that Russia's opportunities for disturbing our peace of mind are many and various. Doubtless the rumour that the Russians are forming a depot for military stores on the Khusk River is a revival of a report that reached us a couple of months ago, and it may mean much or little. It need not, however, make a greater impression upon English opinion than we suppose will be made upon opinion in Russia, by the fact that ten miles of sidings for troop trains have been sanctioned at Peshawar station. The story that the Amir has sent some Affghan traders to the Nijni Novgorod fair, with a letter urging the development of trade between Russia and Affghanistan, is perhaps susceptible of explanation—possibly of being "explained away" altogether. But so long as it remains uncontradicted it will stand in annoying contrast with the Amir's worse than indifference to the development of trade between Affghanistan and British India. We candidly confess that we do not know what is meant by a scheme for federating the Khanates of Central Asia under the hegemony of Russia, unless it be a design for depriving the Emir of Bokhara of the vestige of independence that remains to him. But this is reported by M. Blowitz, and M. Blowitz—witness his recent strange story about the Chinese official plot for getting foreigners out of China—is given to wandering when he deals with Asiatic politics. But the Russo-Persian treaty of commerce—and something else—is intelligible enough, and the report makes us wonder why Sir Drummond Wolff never used his undoubtedly great influence at Teheran to secure a "most favoured nation" convention for British and Indian trade. This is a matter about which we should all be glad to hear further.

MR. JOSEPH CHATER, of Kumarpur, Asansole, has just issued in pamphlet form, the text of a paper he recently read at a meeting of mine owners and managers at Raniganj. "The Indian Coal-mines: Is Legislation necessary to regulate working?" is its title, and the writer, who is evidently a coal-owner, has essayed to reply in the negative. Ever since coal-mining has become a recognised industry in this country, he complains, efforts, though spasmodic, have been made to place it under legislative restraint. Now for the fourth time the question is under consideration, and Mr. Chater protests that in this country there is a total absence of the elements which necessitated the passing of the English Act; therefore it is undesirable to apply its provisions to "an industry, overburdened with taxation, and under the ban of impoverished and inelastic capital and continued dull prospects." Unfortunately Mr. Chater, in reviewing the English law and the causes which led to its enactment, speaks from memory, and on the assumption that his memory is not at fault proceeds to build up his case. This, though scarcely commendable as a rule, in the present case is not of much importance. The most striking feature of the paper is, that while its sole purpose is to demonstrate the undesirability of Government interference, Mr. Chater makes out a clear case in its favour. It is not necessary to compare Indian mines with English mines, whether as regard loss of life, ventilation, payment of wages, or from any other point whatever. There, certainly, is no necessity for the application of such an Act as is now in force in England. We cannot imagine that any such proposition would ever be seriously made, much less entertained What is wanted is precisely that which Mr. Chater himself admits to be desirable. A few well considered working rules, says Mr. Chater, should be framed for the guidance of each department, and any disregard or infringement visited with due punishment under the existing laws of the country. But who is to bring it before the law officers? Any laxity or indifference once betrayed by a manager, or detected in him by his subordinates it is urged, is immediately detected, and things are allowed to lapse into the same chaotic confusion whence order and method have just been called forth. These are Mr. Chater's admissions. Would not this chaos and confusion be better guarded against by systematised inspection, and would not the working rules be more readily enforced through the periodical visits of a duly qualified and independent inspector? After however claiming to have made out a case against Government interference, Mr. Chater makes a clean breast of his real convictions, stating that he is behind no one in insisting that public safety should receive all the aid that legislation can give it. What he objects to is vexatious and unnecessary measures which tend to harass industry. Thus he agrees with his most formidable opponent. No one in India, least of all the Government, is desirous of checking or harassing a growing industry. But to leave it absolutely to luck would be as great a mistake as to apply the rules of the British Act, which would not wholly be appropriate. The rules which Mr. Chater admits to be necessary could not be automatically applied, and if a system of beneficial supervision be not formulated in this country, colliery-owners may soon find they have to deal with some Holt-Hallett of the coal industry who will stir up public feeling at home and render their position much less easy to defend. Germany, under the impulse of the Emperor's socialistic sympathies, has just put her mines under official inspection, but no complaint has been made of it having in the least crippled or hampered the industry. Something similar in India seems inevitable—better take the pill while the sugarcoating still adheres to it.

SIR WILLIAM MOORE'S address to the recent Congress of Hygiene and Demography in London appears to have given great offence to the Bombay organ of the anti-opium propagandists. Sir William's comparison of the injurious effect of overdoses of opium with the untoward consequences of over indulgence in roast goose and milk—the latter beverage being now recognised to be the dread source of most of the typhoid which affects humanity—is pronounced to be absurd, and the public are told to remember that "the utterer of this nonsense" is a 'Surgeon-General.' It is charitably stated that Sir William Moore "is deranged on moral questions." Upon the question of morals in relation to disease the ex-Surgeon-General did not touch. What he and what the Congress had to deal with is the relation of cause and effect in matters appertaining to the health of people under the actual conditions prevailing in different countries. Many teetotallers consider the liquor traffic in England a crime against humanity; a medical man who does not share their belief that to drink a glass of wine is a sin, is not therefore to be set down as morally insane. Is the doctor who endeavours to mitigate the evil of intemperance, and by treatment strives to arrest delirium tremens, chargeable with being influenced by "the hope that this may be indulged in without its God-ordained physical penalty?" Probably the medical man would reply with excusable indignation to such an imputation that it is fatuous blasphemy to describe disease as God-ordained, and to deny that appellation to the means that have been given to avert or mitigate disease. The medical man who cures the drunkard is not to be rashly accused of defeating the ends of Divine Providence. And an ex-Surgeon-General who points out that for one ounce of high-priced Indian opium the Chinese consume forty ounces of inferior opium grown in their own fields, and that even in China excess is the exception and moderation is the rule, should not be set down as absolutely deranged in the moral sense—not more deranged, at all events, than those who detect the signs of insanity in his common sense.

A CORRESPONDENT desires to draw attention to the fact that the troopship Euphrates, which arrived yesterday in the harbour with reliefs, cast anchor between H. M. S. Marathon on the one side and H. M. S. Redbreast on the other, both of them having recently arrived from Karachi with cases of cholera on board. The proximity of these two vessels to the new arrival could easily be avoided if they were placed in a less frequented part of the harbour. This course would undoubtedly be prescribed in the case of ordinary merchant steamers arriving in port with cases of cholera. The hospital ship is moored a few cables length only from the general mooring ground, nearly opposite the much frequented Apollo Bunder. The harbour is so spacious that there seems to be no good reason why vessels of any class with cases of dangerous disease between decks should not be moored so as to give a wide berth to all others, and especially to newly arrived troopers and passenger ships.

THE following telegram has been received from the British Consul, Alexandria, dated 28th September:—"Egypt has imposed quarantine on arrivals from Bombay."

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Poona mentions the appro

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, SEPT. 27.

M. Ribot, Minister for Foreign Affairs, made a great speech to-day at Bapaume, in which he affirmed pointedly the existence of an understanding between France and Russia, which it was the resolve of France only to profit by for the purpose of preserving the peace of Europe.

He spoke of the pacific policy of the Czar, and alluded to the gratifying welcome the French fleet had met with at Portsmouth, and in other countries, as a proof that France had regained her position in Europe.

## THE GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, SEPT. 27.

A discussion is being ardently carried on by the German press on a proposal to reduce the length of compulsory service in the army to two years.

## THE BRITISH EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

The British East Africa Company has intimated its intention of withdrawing from Uganda unless it is assisted by the Imperial authorities.

The *Times* urges the Government to help the Company by constructing a railway from Mombassa to Nyanza.

## ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Major-General Grenfell and Sir Evelyn Baring who are at present in England start on their return to Egypt on the 9th proximo.

## THE *DAILY NEWS* AND THE NEW POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

The *Daily News* referring to the appointment of Sir James Fergusson as Postmaster-General insists that he should resign the position he holds on the directorate of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company and other boards.

## FIRE ON BOARD A P. & O. STEAMER.

This morning the P. and O. steamship Rome which has just been lengthened at Greenock was discovered to be on fire. The state rooms and other compartments of the vessel were destroyed before the flames were extinguished. The damage, it is estimated, will amount to several thousand pounds.

## RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 28.

The statement that a treaty is being arranged between Russia and Persia for a commercial union is denied here.

## THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

BERLIN, SEPT. 28.

General von Caprivi, Imperial Chancellor, in the course of an ultra-pacific speech made at Osnabruck, declared that no sovereign in Europe desires war.

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN H. F. O'NEIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

Captain H. F. O'Neil of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, died at the Station Staff Hospital of enteric fever, from which he had been suffering for about a week. The deceased officer, who is aged 32, was about three weeks ago attached to the Pay Examiner's Office, Military Accounts Department, and was in Poona for training for the Paymastership of Karachi, where he was ordered to proceed at the commencement of the forthcoming trooping season. His remains were buried this evening at the New Cemetery, Sholapore Road, with military honours, and the interment was largely attended by the officers of the station including H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, General Blundell, Generals Gatacre and Hogg, Captain the Hon. St. Ledger Jervis, A.-D.-C., representing H. E. the Governor, Colonels Carrington, Stopford, Rawlins, and Cowper, Major Kaye, Surgeon-General Webb, Majors Rainsford and Blomfield, Captains Geoghegan, Sorrocks and others. The firing party consisted of 100 rank and file of the Worcestershire Regiment under Captain Lenox Conyngham, and the band of the regiment was also in attendance. The coffin was conveyed to the cemetery on a gun carriage of the 53rd Field Battery Royal Artillery. Many beautiful wreaths and floral tributes to the deceased's memory were placed on the coffin. Captain O'Neil, R.A., brother of the deceased was the chief mourner.

## POONA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Football match to-day was postponed in consequence of Captain ONeil's death.

## H. H. THE NIZAM'S DEPOSIT MONEY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

To-day the High Court gave judgment in the matter of the rule issued on the motion of the Advocate-General upon the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why his order in regard to the ten ten-thousand rupee notes paid over to Mr. Burder by Mr. Jacob should not be set aside. The Judges held that the Magistrate's order was wrong and that the prosecution in the Hyderabad Diamond case were perfectly within the law in demanding that the notes or their proceeds should be produced in Court in spite of Mr. Burder's assurance that he had a lien on them. The prosecution had proved that they were some of the notes paid to Mr. Jacob by the Bank of Bengal, in respect of a sum of money regarding which Mr. Jacob had been charged with cheating and criminal misappropriation, and as they had been paid away after the institution of the criminal proceedings against Mr. Jacob, and after the prosecution had advertised them as stolen notes, the Magistrate was wrong in not insisting on their production in Court or their proceeds. The Magistrate has therefore been ordered to order Mr. Burder to produce the five notes still in his possession and the proceeds of the five notes he changed. The Judge stated that if the notes had not been identified as part payment of the money which formed the subject matter of the dispute, or the defence was able to show that Mr. Jacob had obtained money elsewhere, then the Magistrate's order would not have been disturbed.

## THE MADRAS SMALL CAUSE COURT BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 28.

The memorial against the Small Cause Court Bill has been signed by 1,400 leading citizens.

## WEATHER AT MADRAS.

Good rain fell here last night.

## THE CEYLON CRICKET TEAM.

It has been arranged for the Ceylon Cricket team to visit Madras in the Christmas week.

## THE IMPERIAL DIAMOND CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

Mr. Jacob's solicitor preferred an application before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day for the appointment of a Commission to examine Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, the Resident of Hyderabad, for the defence in the Hyderabad Diamond case. The Resident, he said, was a most material witness, and as he would be leaving Hyderabad shortly for England, it was most essential that he should be examined immediately; besides there would be a considerable saving if it was arranged that Sir Denis was examined while the legal advisers of both parties to the suit were in Hyderabad. For the examination of His Highness the Nizam, the prosecution had no objection to the issuing of the Commission, provided the Resident's evidence was not taken until His Highness the Nizam's examination had concluded, and this had been agreed to. The Magistrate ordered the issue of the Commission sought. The First Assistant Resident is to be appointed Commissioner to take the evidence of the Resident. His Highness the Nizam should have been examined on Saturday next, but he has asked for a postponement of his examination till the Monday following.

## CRICKET.

### SECUNDERABAD *VS.* PARSEES.

The Secunderabad team has been very unfortunate in regard to weather on their present visit to Bombay. The match against the Gymkhana was completely spoiled by Friday's storm, and yesterday again what promised to be a most interesting and exciting match against the Parsees was stopped by rain. From the show Secunderabad made against Bombay Gymkhana on Saturday, they did not give promise of making a good fight with the Parsees. But as it is the unexpected which very often does happen, so was it yesterday. Secunderabad did not show much bowling strength on Saturday, although their fielding was superb. It was, therefore, anticipated the Parsees would easily manage to run up a tall score. It came, therefore, quite as a surprise to find the very strong team the Parsees put in the field, all dismissed for the very meagre total of 69 runs. The wicket was undoubtedly in favour of the bowlers, but even making allowance for that they might have done better. No doubt the fielding of Secunderabad surprised them. Of late years both in Bombay and Poona, the Parsees have been accustomed to do very much as they pleased with the fielding; but yesterday they speedily found their opponents' fielding was not to be trifled with. The bowlers were also in much better form than on Saturday, and that they had also to deal cautiously with. Every man therefore played careful cricket. Mr. M. D. Kanga played an extraordinary game. For a full hour he tapped gently at the ball and only made 3 runs. Then when he did begin to hit he was not long of being dismissed to his tent. Mr. Gagrat was particularly unfortunate, and failed to do what is usually expected of him. He had only made 4 when he just grazed a ball he attempted to hit. The wicket keeper shot out his hand and held it securely. It was a very clever catch and was deservedly cheered, the Parsee spectators joining in, even although it must have been a trial to see their champion dismissed for such a small score. Another brilliant catch was that by Mr. Watts; but, indeed, the fielding of the Secunderabad all round was excellent, and it was due to that the Parsees were kept from running, and being put out for such a small total. Speculation then ran high as to how the Secunderabad would fare against the Parsee bowling and fielding. The Parsees are famed for playing an up-hill game. There is no need to open old scores by giving instances, but it is well known how, with cool determination, they have again and again got rid of an eleven within a given time, when such was wanted to give them the victory. Therefore, there was no saying how the match would go; and it was rather annoying when, just after tiffin, and the Secunderabad team were ready to commence their innings, a heavy "Elephanta" came on and put an end to the game for the day. The following are further details of the play:—

The Parsees winning the toss, elected to take the first of the wicket, and sent in Messrs. R. E. Mody and M. D. Kanga to the bowling of Lieutenant Horsburgh and Captain Stevens. Play began slowly, both batsmen treating the bowling with the utmost care. Five overs were put up during which only two runs were scored off the bat. Then off Captain Stevens Mr. Mody put one beautifully away to leg, which just passed the boundary ropes. It ought thus to have counted 4, but the umpire, evidently not noticing how far the ball had gone, did not declare it a boundary hit; and Mr. Mody was credited with only 3 which were run for. He got another 4 with a leg hit almost to the boundary off Mr. Horsburgh's bowling, but in the next ball he got his leg in front of the wicket and was given out (1 for 12). Mr. Cooper put one away between the slips for 2 immediately on going in, but he only made one more when he was clean bowled by a fast ball from Captain Stevens (2 for 17). On Mr. Gagrat joining Mr. Kanga, a change was made in the bowling, Captain Shute relieving Mr. Horsburgh. This was a fortunate move for Secunderabad. The very second ball, the champion bat attempted to cut, which he only got it on the edge of his bat, and Mr. De L. Faunce held himvery smartly at the wickets (3 for 26). Mr. D. D. Kanga opened promisingly, driving a ball delivered to him by Captain Stevens hard to the on side for 3. Then another magnificent catch was made, Mr. Watts smartly holding a stinging ball sent into his hands by Mr. D. D Kanga (4 for 30). Mr. Machliwalla made the game lively when he joined Mr. Kanga. He immediately got a splendid boundary drive. Just after that he was nearly run out. Mr. De L. Faunce fielded a ball so smartly, and threw it in with so straight an aim that the wicket went down. Everybody thought he was out, but the decision was given in his favour. With two other boundary drives and a couple of singles he got 14, and then a beautifully delivered ball by Captain Stevens beat him, just tipping off his bails, and a batsman who looked like giving a deal of trouble was disposed of (5 for 45). Mr. C. M. Patel was the next to go in, and then Mr. Horsburgh took the ball in hand to give Captain Shute a rest, while Mr. Devlin relieved Captain Stevens Then Mr. Kanga who had been batting steadily and carefully, only making 3 runs in a full hour's play, got a ball from Mr. Horsburgh which just suited him, and he hit it to leg hard to the boundary. For a long time after this nothing was done, the batsmen simply hitting the balls back to the bowlers. At length Mr. Kanga fell into the trap set for him, hitting a ball from Mr. Horsburgh a little too high and being smartly held by Mr. Troupe (6 for 58). Mr. Bapasola remained in a long time, while Mr. Patel made a number of runs, but did nothing himself, and was at length caught and bowled by Mr. Devlin (7 for 65). Mr. Bhaya, a new man in the Parsee team who has the reputation of being a good steady bat, fared badly, being given out leg-before-wicket before he could score, the total remaining the same as before. Mr. Writer managed to get a few runs by exceedingly risky play, and then Mr. Patel's wicket went down to a beautifully delivered ball from Captain Stevens (9 for 69). Just at this point Mr. M. E. Pavri who was not expected to play came on the field, and went in instead of Mr. D. C. Pundole whose name was down on the list. His appearance was greeted with cheers but he did not get an opportunity of displaying his batting powers, Mr. Writer being immediately bowled, and the innings closed for 69.

It being now about a quarter past one the teams adjourned for tiffin. They were just about to resume at 2-30 when a heavy storm of rain came on. In a very short time the ground was converted into a lake, and it was decided to abandon the game for the day. It is almost impossible the game can now end in anything but a draw, but it is to be hoped the weather will prove favourable to-day, for it will be interesting to see how Secunderabad will fare in batting against the Parsee bowling and fielding. The following are the scores:—

PARSEES
1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr M D Kanga, c Troup, b Horsburgh | 11 |
| Mr R E Mody, l-b-w b Horsburgh | 9 |
| Mr R D Cooper, b Stevens | 3 |
| Mr B D Gagrat, c De L Faunce b Shute | 4 |
| Mr D D Kanga, c Watts, b Shute | 3 |
| Mr B C Machliwalla, b Stevens | 14 |
| Mr C M Patel, b Stevens | 10 |
| Mr N C Bapasola, c and b Devlin | 0 |
| Mr N R Bhaya, l-b-w b Devlin | 0 |
| Mr D N Writer, b Devlin | 4 |
| Mr E Pavri, not out | 0 |
| Extras | 11 |
| Total.. | 69 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
1st Innings.

| | B. | R. | M. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Horsburgh | 85 | 29 | 6 | 2 |
| Stevens | 65 | 13 | 9 | 3 |
| Shute | 15 | 11 | 0 | 2 |
| Devlin | 41 | 5 | 5 | 3 |

Captain Stevens bowled one wide.

## THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 27.

We are glad to notice that as yet no detailed account of the Civil Service Fancy Dress Ball has appeared in your columns—that the ground has not been cut away from under our feet—and that only the decorations and supper have been described to you; therefore we will say nothing of these beyond remarking that the former, chiefly due to the indefatigable exertions and artistic taste of Mrs. Reid and her guest, Mrs. Giles, were beautiful and extensive, and that the latter was as "scrumptious" as Cornaglia, Mr. Peliti's worthy successor could make it. The day after a Fancy Ball the mind retains a somewhat vague impression of beauty, grotesqueness and general magnificence—this is not attributable to champagne, it is due to the nearness of an overcrowded scene in the mind's eye. At the distance of a week, the picture clears, prominent figures appear and the background of subordinate mediocrity recedes. We have neither time nor space to describe even all the *noticeable* forms, on an unusually large and glowing canvas, and must content ourselves with sketching a few especially remarkable dresses.

Place aux Dames; there were several Marie Stuarts, headed by Mrs. Moore, in a sombre but exceedingly rich and queenly costume: Mrs. Hensley in pure white, perhaps most like our conception of the unfortunate Queen, when she left France a young, lovely and innocent widow. As attempts to surround her with her maids of honour, the four Maries failed. Mary Seton, however, her one attendant, looked so charming, in a curious shade of red satin and pearls that we regretted that no one else had taken the opportunity of wearing the prettiest fashion in dress that history affords us. Not a few ladies wore "manly" frocks—Mrs. Budgen as a Black Brunswicker, and her sister, Miss Jervoise, in a white Austrian uniform, were tremendously admired, and between a gunner, Mrs. Hepburne; a 2nd Bombay Lancer, Mrs. Walker; and a last-century admiral, Mrs. Wendon, it was difficult to point out the most taking. Sweet girl-graduates from Princess Ida's College were many, a mortar board is becoming, and ladies found out long ago how very much nicer they look in our clothes than we do ourselves. Miss Croft looked very charming in the, for a Folly, rather peculiar mixture of grey and black, with silver bells. Miss West, in a dress of the Waterloo period, with a big bonnet, was very sweet and fair to look upon.

Our senior hosts, who met us at the side entrance, from Sir Raymond West, Signor Velutini, downwards, ran very much to black velvet and dark colours generally—rich but quiet was the spirit of the service. Mr. Drew was a very elaborate Cavalier, his black silk dress, slashed with white, and wide-plumed hat was most Rembrandtesque. One member of the Secretariat was a Mandarin, and looked particularly celestial, though his pincenez were slightly anomalous.

Mr. Cappel, looking none the worse for his arduous duties as Secretary to the Ball Committee, was a gay and dangerous young XVIIIth Century Spark, and Mr. Brown, in a Russian costume, a blue Moujik, long boots and a beard, was perfectly unrecognisable.

The most extraordinary dress worn by a Civilian was Dr. Pollen junior's, who sported a light-house with a *bona fide* electric light rising out of a jewelled crown, by way of head-dress. A big salt spoon dangled from his side and a long cloak of white and blue swept the ground for yards behind him.

This creation was called the King of Salt and Lord of Light-houses, and in spite of its eccentricity was a gorgeous get-up.

Of the guests the Rev. Robert Spalding was unquestionably the hit of the evening. Just as we saw him on the boards of the "Globe Theatre" with his mild expression of injured innocence, his band-box, his plaid shawl, his umbrella, his bath bun and his bottle of milk, and his sepulchral voice, the private secretary appeared at the Gymkhana on Monday night, and proceeded to play the fool after the manner of his prototype, with a sang-froid that was perfectly stupendous. Whether distributing handbills, exhorting the recipients to give up strong drink, or hooking on to His Satanic Majesty's tail with the handle of his umbrella, he never smiled. About the middle of the evening, he became such a centre of attraction that a crowd gathered round him and watched him laboriously arranging his goods and chattels as he sat on the floor, alternately drinking milk and reading a goody periodical with an expression of holy abstraction. He finally retreated with reproachful gaze before the determined onslaught of a French clown, who thereafter favoured us with one of the frog-dances for which he is famed, and a most uncanny exhibition it was. We should not have thought it possible that an Englishman could have so out-yankied Yankee Doodle as did Mr. Kelly. A visitor, Mr. Eales, was a wonderfully ascetic and emaciated Cardinal Newman, in splendid robes, and there was a most attractive scarlet-cassocked Acolyte. *Vice-versa*, Black and Whites, and Snow-flakes, were thick as leaves that fall in Vallombrosa, but we admired the originality of one of the latter who put himself down as Blanco White.

The Infernal Regions were well represented as usual. "The Nick of Time" looked familiar, but we think H. S. M. has grown quite four inches since he visited Gunnesh Khind last year. Mephistopheles was there, "up to date," and Mediæval Lucifer, in gentlemanly black, with an eye-glass. His Excellency Lord Harris, with most of his staff; Captain Jervis, in that gorgeous Prince Charles' costume which he wore last year, and Captain Cox, as a last century huntsman, of course attended, but we were all very sorry to hear that Lady Harris was too ill to come. There were sixteen dances and three supper extras on the programme, but three other extras, one a galop, were added, and it was near 4 a.m. before the guests broke up. We have been to a good many fancy dress balls in our time, but have never seen better organisation, more general enjoyment or such capital dresses.

There was a great difference between the first and second performances of "Robert Macaire," and still more between the second and third. Encouraged by a receptive and enthusiastic audience, the entire company on Thursday played up better, and the piece went with thorough swing and "verve." Two night's practice had especially made Marie perfect. Mr. Liddell is as light and graceful as a woman; in fact the general verdict was that his dancing was only too pretty to be funny, but when in the encore of his *pas seul* he took off his yellow cotton fichu, and danced an absurd imitation of a shadow dance with it, he really brought down the house.

The Annual Horse Show was opened on Monday without ceremony, and the day was taken up by the judges in awarding prizes in the Breeder's classes, but on Tuesday the Jumping and Driving prizes were allotted. The former was very interesting, and afforded some close competition before a decision could be arrived at by the judges—their *fiat* was not altogether agreed to once or twice by the spectators, but after all must be accepted.

There was one lady competitor at the jumping. She rode her own horse remarkably well, and must be congratulated on securing a prize which she fairly won. As a Horse Show we cannot say we think it improves as time goes on, but, doubtless, there is much to contend against. Many of the colts and fillies were handsome, and will probably develop into good animals, but the number seemed small, compared with former years. A vast improvement has been effected in changing the spectators' standing space from the north to the south side of the Show, by which the shade of the trees lining the road is secured, in place of a blazing sun in one's face all the afternoon.

The first day of the Poona Race Meeting was fine and rather hot, and the Grand Stand was over, flowing, though H. E. the Governor did not attend. Dresses were more showy than usual, and in material color and length of train were many of them, we thought, more suited to evening than afternoon wear. One which took our fancy was an extremely simple, white cambric and lace frock, made smart with gold and turquoise embroidery, and worn with a really exquisite white and turquoise hat. Full particulars of the Races have of course reached you. We were glad to see our old friend "Vendetta" make his owner a present of Rs. 3,000, and "Mite," who has changed hands since we last saw him run, romp in as he liked in the "All Horse Handicap."

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

MANŒUVRES on a large scale have been in progress during the week in Austria, Bavaria, France, and in many parts of Russia.

COLONEL H. M. REPTON, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, has permission to reside out of India, with effect from the 2nd inst.

DEPRESSING accounts of the harvest prospects in Ireland are published by the *Freeman's Journal* and the *Irish Times*.

IT is stated that Her Majesty's cruiser Opal, built in 1875 at a cost of £102,825, has been condemned as unfit for further service.

THE Hon. Georgina Rushout's bequest of £20,000 to St. Michael's College, Tenbury, the musical college founded by the late Sir Frederick Gore Ouseley, Bart., will ensure the permanency of that excellent institution.

THE Duke of Connaught left Portsmouth on Friday, 4th September, on long leave. His Royal Highness proceeded first to Aix-les-Bains to join the Duchess, who returned with him to Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses have left for Abergeldie.

THE death is announced of Sir George A. Robinson, formerly Major in the 22nd Regiment, at his residence, Alexandra-terrace, Penzance, at the age of sixty-five years. The deceased, who had seen much service in India, is survived by Lady Robinson.

THE visit of the Prince of Wales to his son at the Curragh is to be made the occasion of exceptional festivities, and in addition to the big dinner to be given by the Officers of the 10th, it is understood that there will be a grand reception by the Earl of Zetland at the Castle, and a big function at the Chief Secretary's Lodge, in Phœnix Park, as Mr. Balfour will be in residence at the time of the Prince's visit.

IT is said that Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle will, early next year, succeed Admiral Sir M. Culme Seymour in the command of the Channel Squadron.

THE friends of Mr. Henry Norman in the East will be interested to learn that he has just been married to Miss Menie Muriel Dowie, the authoress. The event has taken his friends in London somewhat by surprise, and would have been unknown to many of them but for a brief paragraph in the news column of one or two papers, and a still briefer announcement in the first column of the *Times*.

A REUTER telegram from Pretoria says great indignation is expressed in the Transvaal at the strictures upon the Boers contained in a recent letter from Lord Randolph Churchill published in the *Daily Graphic*.

MR. RICHARD SENNETT, one of our most distinguished marine engineer officers, died on Friday Sept. 4, at Walton-on-Thames. Mr. Sennett passed through a special course of training at the Royal School of Naval Architecture, and at the Royal Naval College; he won a Whitworth Scholarship; he served in one or more of the Indian troopships, but very soon was given a dockyard appointment, and never went afloat again. His book on the marine engine is a standard work, and has been translated into several European languages. He was only forty-three, and has left a widow and large family.

A KINDLY act by General Lord Wolseley is reported from Ireland. During his lordship's recent visit to Waterford he met by accident an old soldier named Conlon, who had formerly served under him in the Crimean War, and who lost an arm at Inkermen. Lord Wolseley greeted the veteran and freely entered into conversation with him. When told by Conlon that he had a pension of only a shilling a day, the General offered to use his influence to get the pension doubled, or at least increased. At the end of the interview Lord Wolseley handed the old soldier five sovereigns.

Two French proposals for guarding harbours by torpedoes are described by the *Globe*. In one an image of the harbour is formed in an inclined mirror, placed on the roof of the firing hut and reflected down through an aperture so as to fall on a polished table in the middle of the hut. The image in the table is marked with coloured spots indicating the positions of the submerged torpedoes, and when the image of a hostile vessel entering the harbour is seen to coincide with one of these marks, the electric current is started, and the torpedo in question is fired. The other plan consists in placing two telescopes, one on each side of the harbour, and following the vesel with these. Electric circuits to the torpedoes are so arranged and connected to contacts on the frames of the telescopes that, whenever the ship comes close to a torpedo, the telescopes fire it automatically. A telephone line between the two operators working the telescopes enables them to correspond.

VIENNA telegrams state that so great is the distress in the Government of Orel, in Russia, that bands of peasants are roving the country in search of plunder. As a consequence conflicts have taken place between them and the troops, in which hundreds of the peasants have been killed.

A VALPARAISO telegram states that a general election has been ordered throughout Chili, to take place on Oct. 18. Mr. Egan is said to be bringing influence to bear to prevent the confiscation of the property of Balmaceda's supporters. Official announcement has been made that the Balmacedists are free to leave Chili if they choose. Preparations are being made to celebrate the national Independence Day on the 18th inst. The banks remain closed, pending a decision as to the disposal of the 27,000,000 dollars of paper money which Balmaceda issued.

IT has been decided to place a stained glass window in the parish church of Enniskillen to the memory of the late Mr. Quinton, that being the town in which he was born and educated; also a memorial brass in the large school-room at Enniskillen. Subscriptions for either of these objects will be received by Dr. John Bradshaw, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, or the Ulster Bank, Enniskillen. Among the subscribers are the Marquis of Ripon, Lord Ashbourne, the Bishop of Calcutta, Sir A. C. Lyall, Sir W. W. Hunter, Dr. J. Bradshaw, the Rev. Dr. Lindesay, and Mr. J. C. Calvert.

IT is said that the reports which have reached this country from Chili concerning the efficacy of the Mannlicher rifle as an engine of war, have induced the War Office authorities to test its capabilities. The rifle possesses the power of driving a bullet through a whole rank of men, and it has been demonstrated that the wounds are clean cuts, and not jagged and splintered, as in the case of other rifles.

A TELEGRAM from Midleton, county Cork, stated that the Irish Tenants' Defence Fund would be closed on the 15th inst. The amount of subscriptions at present received is £22,450. Last year's fund exceeded £60,000.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Dublin (telegraphs a correspondent) to hold an International Exhibition, or World's Fair, and it is receiving large support. The promoters anticipate that it would be a pecuniary success, and very beneficial to Dublin. It is maintained that with two full years to prepare—from January next to May, 1894—Dublin would have such an exhibition as would excel those of Manchester or Glasgow.

IT is perfectly true (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*) that the Emperor William is desirous that the Queen should spend a week or two at Stolzenfols, near Coblentz, next spring, but it is premature to announce that Her Majesty will do so. The annual Continental trip for next year has not yet been seriously considered, nor will it be decided upon until after the return of the Court to Windsor in November.

AN amusing scene was witnessed opposite Bank Chambers, Winwick street, Warrington, on Saturday, the parties interested being Sir Glibert Greenall, Bart., M.P. for the borough and Mrs. orse, Factory-yard, Bank Quay, one of Sir Gilbert's most ardent supporters. This lady was overheard to make the remark that she would "kiss dear old Sir Gilbert." She watched her opportunity, and as Sir Gilbert stepped from the office of Messrs. Greenall and Bucktan towards his carriage, which was standing at the door, she ran towards him, flung her arms round his neck, and tried to carry out her desire. "You dear, kind old gentleman," she exclaimed, as Sir Gilbert good-naturedly tried to free himself from her embrace. Sir Gilbert's coachman and Mr. Greenall, solicitor, also endeavoured to restrain the aged baronet's admirer, but she was not easily put off, and at length Police-constable Turner had to interfere. Mrs. Gorse resented the policeman's interference, for she said, "You—policeman, you have prevented me kissing Sir Gilbert." Sir Gilbert bore his part of the ordeal with calm submission and evident good nature, and Mrs. Gorse said to the bystanders that she was better pleased than if she had had a ten-pound note put into her hand. She did not forgive Constable Turner for preventing her carying out her heart's wish. The incident was witnessed by a crowd of spectators.

TELEGRAPHING from Constantinople on September 9, the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says that no regular convention has been signed respecting the Dardanelles, and that the matter at issue has been settled by an exchange of notes only. British and German vessels, as well as Russian, have passed with munitions of war.

THE *Standard's* correspondent at Batoum informs us that during the present year eleven shipments of warlike stores have passed through the Dardanelles, and that a strong Russian Fleet is being got together in the Black Sea. All the cruisers of the Russian Volunteer Fleet have taken heavy guns for the new fortifications for Vladivostock, and these being insufficient to convey all the warlike stores, foreign steamers were chartered for the purpose.

THE English Government is reported (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*) to have communicated its intention considerably to increase the British Mediterranean fleet. On this subtect, and the events in Constantinople which have led up to it, confidential pourparlers are understood to have been going on between the German and Austrian Emperors and their leading Ministers at Schwarzenau. The King of Italy and the Marchese Rudini have been taking part in these pourparlers (the correspondent adds) by wire. Official negotiations between the Powers have not yet been opened as there is as yet no official basis for them.

IT is reported in Rome, upon what is regarded as good authority, that the Marchese Rudini has telegraphed to the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, instructing him to maintain the same attitude as the British Ambassador in the Dardanelles Question. The Italian Press, of all shades of politics, expresses sympathy with the policy of England in this question.

SHORTLY after three o'clock on Monday afternoon a lad of about six years, the son of a police constable living in Battersea-park-road, fell off the landing steps just above the Victoria Steamboat Pier on the Chelsea Embankment. The tide was flowing strongly at the time, and the boy was rapidly carried some 150 yards, to nearly opposite the main entrance of the Royal Naval Exhibition. The cries of the drowning lad attracted the attention of Captain Lovett, of the Somerset Light Infantry, who was passing at the time. Quickly divesting himself of his hat and coat, he dived from the parapet, reached the lad as he was sinking, and swam with him back to the Embankment wall. As there are no life chains or other means of support at this point of the Embankment, the police on duty at the Exhibition unbuckled the reins from the horses of a road car standing near and hung them over the wall. Grasping these with one hand, Captain Lovett was able to support himself and the lad until a boatman on the opposite bank of the river, attracted by the whistles of the police, rowed across and rescued them from their dangerous position. On landing Captain Lovett was heartily cheered by an immense crowd for his plucky conduct. The lad was taken by the police in a cab to the Victoria Hospital for Children, but was shortly afterwards handed over to his father, very little the worse for his adventure.

MR. A. W. TUER, the well-known publisher, writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—This morning, just after leaving my home on Campden Hill, I was passed by a white smooth-haired dog, who held in his mouth a newspaper packet, which he dropped in front of the street pillar-box by St. George's Church, and, turning round, proceeded to express his contempt for newspapers in general, and that one in particular, after the manner of his kind. He then scuttled back the way he had come. On turning over the packet with the point of my umbrella, I saw that it was stamped and addressed in a female hand to some one in the country, so I picked it up and dropped it into the box. The owner of the idiotic brute, who no doubt has often been to that pillar-box for an airing, will probably hear that the newspaper arrived safely. She will assume that her pet stood on its hind legs and posted it, and she will then rush into the arms of the *Spectator*. But, perhaps, this plain statement of fact may be the means of sparing us another wonderful instance of animal sagacity.

M. de Freycinet on the 10th instant, entertained at lunch the Generals commanding in the manœuvres in Eastern France, as well as the foreign Attaches present. In the course of a speech he said:—

The manœuvres of this year have exceptional importance. They are destined to enlighten us in regard to the function of commander-in-chief according to the new arrangements. It is not necessary to prolong further my experiments to affirm that the command of our armies and of the groups of armies is assured in France in the same degree as that of the army corps and divisions. That is a considerable result. I congratulate all who have brought it about from the simple soldier, full of enthusiasm, good will, and self-denial for whom we cannot have too much solicitude, up to the very head, who shows on this vast threatre all that the country can expect of him. Next year we will manœuvre for the first time on a large scale our forces of the second line, and shall put to the proof certain new formations organised now for three years. We are not tired, gentlemen, of perfecting and strengthening our army. This is one of the elements, and not the least, of our position in the world. The progress of our army inspires in some confidence, in others respect. It attests besides that the Government of the Republic, inspite of superficial changes, is capable of long-conceived designs, and that in the accomplishment of national problems it has a spirit of logical sequence the equal of that of any Monarchy. No one now doubts that we are strong. We shall prove that we are wise. We shall know how in our new situation to preserve the calm, the dignity, the moderation which in the days of our misfortune paved the way for our recuperation.

PROBATE duty received during the year ending March 31 last, exceeded the total of the previous year by nearly three hundred thousand pounds. This is due (says the *Daily News*), to the circumstance that a larger number than usual of wealthy personal estates contributed to the revenue, no fewer than six having each exceeded nine hundred thousand pounds. This year already bids fair to show an even larger advance. On the other hand, the legacy duty last year showed a considerable falling off, following on a large decline in the previous year. The decrease was exhibited in the legacies to strangers in blood and remote relatives—that is in the six and ten per cent. duties, which always fluctuate more than any others. Altogether the "death duties" as they are called, bring into the Exchequer, roughly speaking, about seven and a-half millions per annum.

IN Manchester the new Education Act is said to have had the effect of sending 800 more children into the Board schools at once, and increasing the average attendance by no less than 2,150. Great gratification is expressed among members of the Board with this, as well as with the further fact that on their advice 4,881 new accounts have been opened in school savings banks with the pence saved.

## THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The unceremonious manner in which the consideration of Principal Oxenham's proposals regarding the Matriculation Examination was adjourned at the last meeting of the Senate, ought to teach a lesson to those who are entrusted with the administration of the University; and it is to be hoped that they will lay it well to heart. It was not the first time that the proposals of the Syndicate were received by the Senate in this fashion. It seems to me that this is owing to some tactical mistakes on the part of the Syndicate. If important proposals, involving changes in the existing regulations, are placed before the Senate without furnishing them with all the materials necessary to enable them to form their opinion on the subject, it is no wonder if those proposals are received with some amount of impatience, and if their consideration is influenced more by passion and prejudice than calm deliberation and sound judgment. On the last occasion the Senate, in my humble opinion, should have been furnished with (1) the whole correspondence that led the Syndicate to appoint a committee to revise the existing regulations on the Matriculation Examination, (2) the report of that committee, and (3) a brief statement of the objects and reasons which led the Syndicate to recommend the proposed changes. In the case of the first, if the correspondence was voluminous, they should have furnished the Senate with a precis of the same, drawn up by the Registrar; and in the case of the third, Principal Oxenham, in moving the adoption of the changes, might have fully dwelt upon the objects and reasons for the same. If the Senate had been furnished in due time with the papers abovementioned, the last meeting would certainly have taken a different turn from what it actually took. Never did the Fellows of the University assemble in such large numbers as were to be observed on that occasion in the University Hall; and it is a pity that such a largely attended meeting of the Senate should have been obliged to disperse absolutely without doing any work whatever, and that three months more should be wasted in coming to a decision on a matter which has been delayed for more than three years. I hope, therefore, that the Syndicate may yet see their way to circulate amongst the members of the Senate the papers which have been above specified, and that the adjourned meeting in December next may not be as profitless as the last one has been.

Then again there is apparently no reason why Principal Oxenham should not have insisted upon the Senate considering at once the first of his proposals, viz., that regarding the re-introduction of a wholesome rule with reference to the matriculation candidates' school attendance, which was rather hastily abolished two years ago, and the absence of which has so enormously raised the number of matriculation candidates, many of whom appear for the examination utterly unprepared. I am sure if this matter had been placed before the Senate in its proper light, they would have seen sufficient reason to sanction the re-introduction of a rule which is so necessary in the interests of school discipline.

As regards the second proposal, Mr. Justice Telang has partially explained the objects and reasons for it in his letter published in Friday's issue of your paper, to which no doubt the Senate will give the attention it deserves. They cannot fail to see that the cry of innovation and additional burden, involved in making classical languages compulsory at the Matriculation Examination, is absolutely without any justification, and betrays a surprising want of knowledge of the actual position of the classics in the curriculum of schools and colleges. Virtually the classics are compulsory at the Matriculation even now in the case of all candidates who really wish to matriculate, that is, to enter the gates of the University; and all schools, preparing candidates for the University Entrance Examination, make some classical language compulsory in their course of study. The University School Final Examination has now taken the place of the Matriculation for all purposes other than securing admission to the University, and the Syndicate in their proposal have only formally recognized the existing practice. If the study of a classical language for the Matriculation Examination is a burden, it cannot under the circumstances abovementioned be regarded as a new and additional burden. This cry, therefore, proceeds from a sheer ignorance of the actual state of things. There is one aspect of this question which Mr. Justice Telang has not dealt with, but on which his opinion will go some way at least to show the unreasonableness of the opposition to this part of the proposal. He has not explained the reasons for the proposed exclusion of the Persian and French languages from the classical group, against which the advocates of those two languages have naturally raised a cry. I hope either Mr. Telang or some other member of the Syndicate will see fit to give a satisfactory explanation of the proposed scheme. For myself, I may say that both these languages have entered the sacred ground of the classical group, not on the strength of their being classical in the strictest sense of the word, but for the manifest purpose of opening the doors of the University to those who seek an easier entrance to it than is allowed to others. They were included in the list of classical languages to make collegiate education easy of attainment to particular classes of students. I should doubt very much whether the University would calmly look upon the diversion of University students in general from the study of classical languages, strictly so called, to these two comparatively easy modern and living languages. But that there is such a gradual diversion cannot but be evident to those who will look a little under the surface, and take cognizance of existing facts. As the question of burden has been raised by the opponents of the scheme, the Senate is bound to see that whatever be the burden that may be ultimately imposed upon the students, it should fall fairly upon all alike.

As regards the third group of languages which consists of modern languages, some of them European and others Asiatic and Indian, their admission to the Matriculation scheme is looked upon as an unnecessary and additional burden by those who have not given sufficient thought to the matter. But if they look at the question from a truly academical as well as practical point of view, they must, I think, admit that it is not by any means such a burden as it is vaguely called, nor is it quite as unnecessary as it may seem to those who do not bring their actual experience to b

him, must admit that no subject which has been utterly lost sight of for some time, can be ever brought within the range of practical discussion without some warmth in its advocacy. The utter rustication of the vernaculars by our University, and the unwillingness to use them even for the purposes of translation, not to speak of composition, are indicative of a total disregard of that chief end for which University Education was first introduced into this country, *viz.*, "the general diffusion of European knowledge by a careful cultivation of the English and vernacular languages." I have elsewhere shown that this was the original aim of the Court of Directors when they sanctioned the establishment of the Universities in the famous Educational Despatch of 1854. I shall not, therefore, dwell further on that point here, nor shall I refer to the warm advocacy of the vernaculars by the late Dr. Wilson, Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang, and Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, whose names are deservedly honored in connexion with the development of the educational system in this province. As far as the Matriculation Examination is concerned, it is sufficient for me to remind the present members of the Senate that the late Sir Alexander Grant, who was an out and out advocate of the exclusive claims of the classics, himself maintained that even after the classics were made compulsory "the University should still continue to examine in vernaculars at the Matriculation to ascertain that each candidate was able to translate into his own tongue the ideas which he had acquired through English."

The opposition to the vernaculars chiefly comes from the Parsis. They contend that they have no vernacular, which of course is utterly untenable. They cannot deny that for centuries past they have used the Gujarathi as their mother tongue both for the purposes of speaking and writing; and their literary activity in Gujarathi is undeniably much greater than that of the Hindus. But the Gujarathi which the former speak and write is, unfortunately, not quite the same as that which the latter use for those purposes. The Parsis have corrupted Gujarathi spelling and pronunciation, grammar and idiom, and have freely introduced Persian words in the place of original Gujarathi vocables. The consequence is that ordinary Gujarathi words, if they happen to be of Sanskrit origin, are unintelligible even to educated Parsis. Such is not however the case with the older generation of Parsis, who continued to pay some attention to the necessity of preserving the purity of their language. But it is undoubtedly true that the present generation of Parsis write and speak Gujarathi in a form which considerably differs from that of the Gujarathi Hindus. This is a real difficulty in connexion with any examination common to Hindus and Parsis even in translations from and into Gujarathi. And the only way to get over the difficulty that occurs to me is to associate a Parsi gentleman as a joint-examiner with a Gujarathi Hindu gentleman for examining in Gujarathi translations. But it is not quite impossible to remedy this evil in course of time, if the leading members of the Parsi community make the necessary effort. They cannot give up the Gujarathi language altogether, as they are daily brought into close commercial association with the Gujarathi Hindu community in Bombay; while in Gujarath they almost live amongst that community. If then, they must continue to have the Gujarathi language as their mother tongue and also use it for literary purposes, it behoves them to use it in as pure and correct a form as possible. They may be likened in this respect to the different sections of the Marathi community in Bombay. The language which some of them speak at home is different from standard Marathi, as the Gujarathi of the Parsis is from standard Gujarathi; and there is no reason why the latter should not endeavour to get over the difficulty, as has been done by the former. As it is the laudable ambition of the Parsis to use as pure English as Englishmen themselves, so it ought to be their ambition to use their mother tongue in as pure a form as the Gujarathi Hindus use it. This is not my opinion only. It is the opinion of some leading and influential members of their own community, and I appeal to them to take this view of the matter into their serious consideration, apart from its immediate bearing on University examinations.

I have thus endeavoured to remove some of the prejudices and alleged difficulties that interfere with the introduction of the vernaculars into the University, within those strictly defined limits within which I advocate their introduction in company with Mr. Justice Telang. And I hope that the Senate will approach the question with that breadth of view which such questions need for their solution from a purely academical point of view.—Yours, &c.,

V. A. MODAK.

Sept. 26.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears to me that a good deal of misconception regarding the scope of the proposed changes in the Matriculation Examination would be removed, if the disputants kept clearly before them both what the Matriculation Examination now requires and what would be demanded of candidates by the new scheme.

The discussion necessarily includes the present Matriculation Examination, the University Final, and the Matriculation Examination as proposed. I must be understood to view these examinations chiefly from the standpoint of European Schools, most of them being what are termed Government Aided Institutions. Of the 44,000 English-learning children of this Presidency, not more than 3,800 are Europeans and Eurasians. Any voice raised in behalf of so small a minority, has, I fear, little chance of gaining a hearing.

I propose in this letter to discuss the relations between the present Matriculation and the University Final Leaving School Examination—a name sounding and long enough, surely, to confuse with. With your permission, I hope to discuss in a subsequent letter the new scheme proposed by Principal Oxenham.

The following table will enable you to note the points of agreement and divergency of these examinations. The table shows the form the Final Examination takes, when all the subjects required by Government are included. The University allows a greater choice, a classical language being among others an optional subject:—

| University Final as required by Govt. | Matriculation as at present. | Matriculation as under new scheme |
|---|---|---|
| I.—English, as at matriculation; one paper; books prescribed. | I.—English, one paper; no text-books. | I.—English, two papers; no text-books. |
| II.—An Indian Vernacular, not including Hindustani; one paper; text-books. | II.—Sanscrit, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Persian, Mahratti, Guzerati, Canarese or Hindustani, Sindhi or Portuguese, one paper; no text-book. | II.—One of the following: Sanscrit, Greek, Latin; Hebrew or Arabic, one paper; text-books. Also, one of the following: French, German, Portuguese, Mahratti, Guzerati, Canarese, &c.; one paper; no text-books. |
| III.—Arithmetic, one paper. The candidate must also take any *two* of the following; one paper each; History and Geography, text-books), Natural Science, Drawing, and Agriculture. | III.—Mathematics, Arithmetic, Algebra, Euclid, two papers. | III. and IV.—As at matriculation at present. |
| | IV.—Natural Science, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mechanics; one paper; books recommended. | |

For Matriculation there are six compulsory papers; in the University Final five; in the new Matriculation eight.

The Matriculation Examination is now no longer recognized by Government as a test of fitness for admission into the public service. (G. R. 16th May 1887). It is, as it ought to be, and as its name implies, a test of fitness for admission into the University. The Final Examination in the form shown in the table above, is now the recognized examination for entrance into the public service. Any School proposing to prepare its students for both these examinations has to face the question of an extra language. The College course demands a classical one—Latin; the final an Indian Vernacular. To pass the Matriculation Examination in an Indian Vernacular is positively useless. It neither opens a college to the candidate, nor is it a certificate for entrance into the public service. To pass the Final Examination in a classical language is equally useless; it is neither a certificate for entrance into the public service, nor does it allow the candidate to proceed to the University either in India, or in Scotland, where for some purposes the Bombay Examination is recognized. It is purely a local examination; it has no value outside the narrow limits of this Presidency. If therefore, a student, who has elected to follow the final course, finds it afterwards desirable or necessary to enter the University, he must immediately commence the study of a classical language. Of course, a clever lad might enter on both courses *pari passu*, but in the great majority of cases this will not be possible nor indeed desirable. Further, it is impossible for one school to teach at the same time Mahratti, Guzerati, Sindhi, and Canarese. A school in Sind would select, no doubt, Sindhi; in Bombay, Mahratti, or Guzerati; at Poona, Mahratti; at Belgaum, Canarese. The exigencies of the public service necessitate frequent changes. A boy comes from Sind to Bombay. He has spent, say, two years in learning Sindhi; in the Bombay school he finds no provision made for instruction in that language. He must either commence a new vernacular, very likely to be again changed two years hence, or his father must pay for a Sindhi Munshi—if one can be had. The same applies *mutatis mutandis* to the other languages. Had Government included Hindustani amongst its requirements, the difficulty, so far as our schools are concerned, would have been removed. That language is current over all India, and arrangements easily could have been made by the European schools in different parts of the Presidency to teach Hindustani in preference to the local vernacular.

Seeing then that the Final has only a value in this Presidency, that it presents a formidable difficulty in regard to the second language, it is scarcely surprising that no European candidates offer themselves for that examination. It is fair, however, to add that the fetesh-worship of Matriculation is against it. The Final Examination has not had a fair chance; it makes as much demands on the student as the Matriculation Examination; it has the distinct advantage of giving the candidate a choice of subjects; moreover, prescribes text-books in English languages and history.

The chief complaint against the Matriculation Examination is that it allows native students to enter college with a scanty knowledge of English. Dr. Cooke insists on students passing the previous examination before entering the College of Science. This, at any rate, seems to lend some colour to the assertion. But examined closely, the complaint resolves itself into a mere matter of what, Mr. Fitch terms 'audition,' the ingenious definition of which is, "the power of separating sounds, which constitute spoken language into words which are its component parts". I have not infrequently examined native boys, preparing for Matriculation. I have dictated as slowly, and as distinctly as I could, a passage from a book they had not seen. The boys were not able to follow me. This, however, might well have been, because of my indistinctness of utterance or peculiarity of intonation. They followed readily enough when one of the native teachers read out the same passage. When the children read to me, the tables were turned. Here and there in the confused current of swiftly flowing sounds I recognized a word or two. Of course a great deal too much may be made of this sort of thing. If I remember rightly, one of the reasons advanced for the abolition of the oral examination on Matriculation, was the inability of students to follow the English Examiner. A striking comment, this, on their knowledge of our language as she is spoke. The reason of this inability of native students to catch what is spoken by their European Professor, surely lies in the fact that English in native schools is not taught by Englishmen. I know that this is the opinion of more than one Parsi school-master in this city,—men of great experience and having themselves an easy and idiomatic command of English. There is, however, considerable weight in the assertion. I have heard frequently advanced against this argument,—that a native who has a good knowledge of English makes a better teacher than a European who has no knowledge of a Vernacular. That may be. He will not teach him to understand English when spoken by Englishmen better. In the mofussil, the native student hears English from the lips of an Englishman, perhaps once a year, at the European Inspector's visit to his school. It does, at any rate, appear advantageous that English, and no less History, should be taught by Europeans.

The most striking feature of the Matriculation Examination is that no text-books are prescribed either in English or languages. If text-books are prescribed by the educational authorities for every standard from the first to the eighth, and by the University authorities from the School Final and previous examinations to the Examination of Master of Arts, it certainly does seem very extraordinary that of all the examinations in the educational system of this Presidency, the Matriculation alone should have no books prescribed in any one language. If any argument is adduced why text-books should be prescribed for every examination in the primary, middle and high stages,—from the time that the student enters as a whining schoolboy of seven, to the time when he leaves his *Alma Mater* with his academical honours thick upon him,—that same argument can be advanced as forcibly for the prescribing of text-books at Matriculation. And the examination stands in this singular position not only to the other examinations of this Presidency, but it retains that isolated attitude, in relation to the Matriculation examinations of London, Calcutta, Madras, and Allahabad. The Bombay examination, I am told, is modelled on that of the London University. I cannot trace any very close resemblance. Indeed it refuses to follow the London system, so far as the paper in the second language is concerned. At London for the second language text-books are prescribed, though along with the passage given for translation, one or more passages are "unseen." At the other Universities, I have named, the same system obtains.

The usual objection to text-books is that it encourages "cramming." Why so it does then in all other examinations. Further, if examiners cannot eliminate the factor "cramming," the University is in a parlous state. The next objection is that if text-books are prescribed, say, in classical languages, why not in French, why not in Guzerati, in Marhatti, in what not? The University have decided that French is a "classical" language, books are prescribed in it for the higher and lower examinations, why not then at Matriculation? Text-books are prescribed in the Vernaculars at Madras, Calcutta and Allahabad, why not at Bombay?

One word as to the Vernaculars: I know that the natives keenly feel the lack of encouragement given to their living languages, and I can understand that feeling. I am not qualified to discuss whether or no the Vernaculars should find a place in the University course as they once did. Whether they have a literature worth studying, whether they are flexible and copious enough to express all the complex emotions and subtle thoughts of the age, or whether they adequately exercise the faculties of memory and observation or stimulate those of fancy and imagination, does not concern me here. I take the examination as I find it. If, as I have shown, a candidate passes the Matriculation Examination in a Vernacular, his certificate is useless to him. It does not procure him admission into a college, it does not render him eligible for Government employment. I do not understand why it is that candidates offer themselves for examination in the Vernaculars. Perhaps they are actuated by a desire to cultivate their own language. The Final gives them as large a scope for the exercise of so laudable desire, and adds to it the inducement of Government employment as well. If it is in any way true, as is generally believed, that the policy of the University is to compel all those, who do not propose to follow a University career after matriculating, to prepare for the University Final Examination,—the easiest way to secure the result is to omit the Vernaculars from the Matriculation curriculum. I am afraid the mere whisper of such a proposal would raise a storm of opposition from the natives. But, I repeat, if passing the Matriculation in a Vernacular, neither confers the privilege of entering a college, nor qualifies a candidate for admission into Government service, of what practical use is the testamur so gained? And is it fair to ask a candidate to prepare for an examination and receive his fees, when such a testamur is so useless? And finally, what is the Matriculation Examination? Are we to regard it an examination conferring the power to enter at a college, or is it a test of fitness for admission to the lower grades of the public service, or is it a testimony of a general education? Not a few believe it to be all three.—Yours, &c.

T. A. SAVAGE.

Cathedral High School.

## THE MILN COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.

MR. MILN'S Company repeated the "Lights O' London" last night before another very large audience, and it is a pleasure to chronicle the fact that a vast improvement was noticeable, not only on the acting all round, but on the management of the scenery. Mr. Miln in particular shone out well. There was so great a difference in his delineation of the character of Harold Armytage that it almost seemed as if it were another actor, which was ample evidence that whatever deficiencies were noticeable on Saturday night were due to sheer exhaustion, for, as mentioned in yesterday's issue, his labours of Friday and Saturday, in preparing the production, were such as would have unfitted anyone for going through a heavy part. The bookings for this week, and next as well, are very heavy, so that crowded houses may be expected during the entire season. Next week we will see Mr. Miln and Miss Jordan at their best. On Monday "Hamlet" will be played, Mr. Miln enacting the title *role* and Miss Jordan that of the ill-fated Ophelia. That his Hamlet is a personation of no ordinary character may readily be guessed from the fact that in Melbourne, Mr. Miln played Shakespeare's sublime tragedy for over a hundred nights to crowded houses, the longest run of "Hamlet" on record in Australia.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. | | Fort. | | Esplanade. | | Colaba. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. | In. | cts. |
| Previously registered..... | 92 | 45 | 79 | 20 | 74 | 98 | 74 | 43 |
| Monday, Sept. 28 ..... | 1 | 90 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 50 |
| Total..... | 94 | 35 | 79 | 38 | 75 | 26 | 74 | 93 |
| Total fall to 28th September 1890 ..... | 67 | 80 | 68 | 51 | 70 | 67 | 56 | 77 |
| Total fall to 28th September 1889 ..... | 61 | 91 | 68 | 19 | 68 | 93 | 62 | 14 |

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Fort and Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 6 a.m.

## THE LANCASHIRE PLATE.

12,000 sovs. added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each for starters; then two year olds 7st. 5lb., three 9st. 2lb., four 9st. 9lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb.; the winner (handicaps excepted) of 1,000 sovs., once, 4lb., twice of 1,000 sovs. or once of 2,000 sovs., 7lb., or once of 4,000 sovs., 10lb. extra; the nominator of the winner to receive 1,000 sovs. out of the stakes, the owner of the second to receive 1,000 sovs, the nominator of the second to receive 500 sovs. out of the stakes, the owner of the third 300 sovs., and the nominator of the third 200 sovs. out of the stakes; seven furlongs.

Chev. Giuistrelli's Signorina..... 1
Duke of Westminster's Orme..... 2
Mr. Douglas Baird's Mortagon..... 3

The race was run on Saturday with the above result.

Signorina, the winner, a br. f. by St. Simon *ex*-Star of Portici has a very fair record opposite her name. Last year she only gained one race, namely the Select Stakes at Newmarket October Meeting, when she had only one running against her. She, however, nearly always secured a place. Perhaps her best race of the season was in the Oakes, when she ran second to Memoir, and again she came in second for the Electric Stakes at Sandown first summer meeting when she lost by a mere head from Lactantius. After the Select Stakes, her only win, which followed the Electric, Signorina again appeared at Newmarket and ran for the Great Challenge Stakes. Between Mephisto, Melody, and Signorina, the race was hard and close, and reaching the post, there was little to choose between them. Mephisto was, however, declared the winner, Melody second, and Signorina third. For the Cambridgeshire Stakes, however, she did not do so well, only coming up in the rear of a big field.

Of Orme's doings no record has been kept, but of Mortagon a b. c. by Bend Or *ex*-Tiger-Lily we find that last year he ran in as many as eight races only winning one, namely, the Triennial Produce Stakes at Newmarket in September, when he was nominated favourite and won easily. In three races he secured places. One very good race was for the Rous Memorial Stakes when St. Serf only beat Mortagon by a head, and again at Athenry in September, he raced Amphion hard, who only won by a length and-a-half. Once more he had a struggle with St. Serf at Newmarket October Meeting, but lost again. The other races were of little account.

## OFFICERS' RIGHTS AND THE COMING ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The invariable kindness the Army and Navy ever receive at your hands induces me to address you on the above important topic. A small expiring body of officers are injured in many ways, and, as has been shown in Mitchell *vs.* Regina, and the Queen *vs.* the Secretary of State for War, have not the rights a civilian contractor, or chimney sweep would have against the War Minister. The evil has become crying, because since the fall of the Aberdeen Government after the Crimean failures and disasters there has been an increase of arbitrary power seized by certain persons not holding Her Majesty's commission at the War Office in the name of the Minister, quite opposed to the military element in the War Office. I believe a large number of votes would be given to candidates pledging themselves to support the reasonable claims of officers and soldiers, and to further the institution of an independent tribunal, constantly sitting, of which retired officers were members, to hear and adjudicate on claims arising from the maladministration, and from the changes which are so frequent and uncertain in their effects, as shown by General Sir C. Fraser, M.P., in the course of the Parliamentary debate last June. Surely the ordinary rights of citizens should be given to officers. The abolition of officers' disabilities should be promised by those expecting their votes and those of their friends. This class is powerful in many ways as electors. It is a queer state of things that by the letter of the law the War Minister is not bound to keep the promises contained in Royal Warrants, and that he should claim apparently enormous costs against me, when I dare to endeavour to seek through the Law Courts redress for what I am advised, and believe, is a great wrong. It seems odd that public funds should be so largely utilised against me; it was only by the aid of friends that I was able to bring the case into court. I am gratified to know that the course adopted by the War Office, though possibly creditable to legal ingenuity, is believed by many to be a violation of the principles of equity and honour. Surely it is an anomaly that Parliament should vote money to pay myself and my brother-officers, and that £60,000 of it should be returned to the Treasury. It was sad days for the Army when Colonel Hughes-Hallett ceased to be M.P. and Colonel Duncan died. They did not allow themselves to be tamed by the party whips, or cajoled by civil words, or by a pretence of wishing for their advice.

EDW. MITCHELL.

44 Albemarle St., Piccadilly, W. Sept. 7.

## ARRIVAL OF HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Troopship Euphrates, (Captain Arthur C. B. Bromley, R. N.) arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Portsmouth, which port she left on the 2nd instant, calling at Malta on the 11th, Port Said on the 15th, Suez on the 16th, and Aden on the 21st inst. She has brought 50 officers, 17 ladies, 13 officers' children, 1,007 men (rank and file) 63 women, and 80 children, and 6 Naval men for H. M. S. Marathon. During the voyage she experienced fine weather throughout. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut-Col and Col J D P French, 19th Hussars
Major 1t Col J C Hanford Flood, 19th Hussars
Bde Surg Lt-Col G W Mc Nalty, Med Staff
Lt-Col and Mrs F H A Disney Roebuck, 1st Cornwall L I
Major and Mrs C B H Jenkins and two children, 19th Hussars
Surg-Capt and Mrs T F Mac Necce, and two children, Med Staff
Major D R Apthorp, 19th Hussars
Capt E K G Aylmer, 19th Hussars
Capt J F M Fawcett, 5th Lancers
Surg-Capt J Maher, Med Staff
Capt H G Marsh, 19th Hussars
Surg-Capt M L Hearn, Med Staff
Surg-Capt S Powell, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs J C A Walker, 19th Hussars
Capt and Mrs A H Brooksbank, 19th Hussars
Capt H T Laming, 18th Hussars
Capt G O'Connor, 2nd Dra Guards
Capt H G S Young, 19th Hussars
Capt and Adjt H G dePledge 19th Hussars
Surg-Capt G S McLoughlin, Med Staff
Surg-Capt H J Parry, Med Staff
Surg-Capt G A T Bray, Med Staff
Surg-Capt A Pearse, Med Staff
Capt and Mrs P J Zigomala, 19th Hussars
Lt F D Barry, 19th Hussars
Lt and Qr Mr and Mrs W T Marshall, V C, and four children, 19th Hussars
Lt R F Sorsbie and sister R E
Lt V de L Temple, 19th Hussars
Lt W R Walker, 2nd Derbr.
Lt E T Hill, 19th Hussars
Lt A Jennings Bramly, 19th Hussars
Lt P M Chetwode, 19th Hussars
Vety-Surg C B M Harris, A V Dept
Vety-Surg R L Crauford, A V Dept
Vety-Surg T G Peacoke, A V Dept
Lt E W Sutton, 7th Hussars
Lt C H Leveson, 18th Hussars
2nd Lt A F Ferguson-Davie, 2nd R Scots.
2nd Lt A G Crocker, R A
2nd Lt L E Fagan, 1st R Lanc
2nd Lt C H Ward, 1st South Lancers
2nd Lt A G Pritchard, 2nd Conn Rangers
2nd Lt C H Alexander, 1st Northampton
2nd Lt H V Thomson, 19th Hussars
2nd Lt F W Wormald, 7th Hussars
2nd Lt A C de Carteret, 3rd Dra Guards
2nd Lt C H Haworth, 5th Lancers
2nd Lt A J Moseley, 19th Hussars
2nd Lt A L Powell, 19th Hussars
Revd A J Wallace, Chaplain Dept
Mrs Roolie, wife of Lt Roolie Ind Staff Corps
Mrs Hamilton, wife of Capt Hamilton, and child, Ind Staff Corps
Mrs Bouchier, wife of Lt Bouchier, and two children, Ind Staff Corps
Mrs Campbell, wife of Lt Campbell, and child, R A
Mrs Crow, wife of Vety Surg Crow and child, A V D
Mrs Harrison, wife of 2nd Lt Harrison, 2nd West Yorkr
Miss Bartlett, sister to Capt du Moulin, 2nd R Sussex
Miss A Qineter, daughter of Hon Lt Qineter, M W

## A NEW PASSENGER SHIP FOR INDIA.

THE steam ship Minna Craig is expected here tomorrow from Tyne *via* Weymouth where she embarked the following passengers after landing 50 ladies and gentlemen who had accompanied the steamer on her trial trip. A special train was provided by Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co., to take their guests back. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Craig and child, Mr. Hodgert, Mr. Matthews, Mrs. Kiddle and three children, Dr. Masani, Mr. Fineberg, Mr. and Mrs. Hemon, Mr. and Mrs. Granville, Mr. and Mrs. Abert with two children, Miss A. Fuller, Miss B. Fuller, Miss McDonald, Miss Dale, Miss Morris and Mr. Bolton. The vessel was built by Messrs. James Laing and Co., of Sunderland: to the order of Messrs. Beyts Craig and Co. She has a dead weight of capacity 6,300 tons and 7,500 measurement. She has been specially fitted out for passengers and has accommodation for 40 first-class, and is lighted by electricity throughout. She is on the Admiralty list for transports in case of war, and will sail to Marseilles about the 12th proximo.

## FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT LIFE ASSURANCE CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of Dorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff, late Assistant Manager of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury, on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant of the company in respect of three sums—Rs. 19,490-13-1; Rs. 33,828-12-10; and Rs. 2,45,000. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshah, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the company; while Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunkar and Kanga, defended the prisoner.

Mr. Jamsetjee Maneckjee Billimoria, in further examination by Mr. Lang, said that on the 1st January 1890 the par value of Government paper in hand, including that in the National Bank, was Rs. 3,11,000, of which Rs. 1,70,000 paper ought to have been in the office safe. The auditors completed about April 1890 their report for 1889. In April 1890 the accused went to Rangoon, handing witness at the time Government paper for Rs. 1,70,000 to show to the auditors. Witness showed it to the auditors and sent it afterwards to the official trustee. Accused did not leave the key of the safe with witness on his going to Rangoon. To witness's knowledge he did not leave it with any one else in the office. The safe was locked during the time the accused was away. Witness never saw it opened during that time. The shareholders' meeting was called for the 20th April 1891, and prisoner went to Lanowli on Thursday, the 16th. Witness wrote to him on Saturday the 18th, by direction of Mr. Slater. Witness wrote that the auditors would not sign the certificate without seeing the Government paper, and asking him to return on Monday morning for certain. On that morning witness received the telegram from accused saying he had missed the train, and asking witness to assure the auditors that the Government paper was all right. Witness showed the telegram to the auditors, who thereupon certified that the Government paper for Rs. 3,86,000 was all right, that Rs. 2,45,000 was in the safe, and Rs. 1,41,000 was in the National Bank. Witness was present when the safe was opened by Mr. Slater three or four days after the accused's letter was received. There was no cash or Government paper in the safe. There were no entries in the company's books to show that Government paper for Rs. 2,45,000 had been sold.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, witness said: I found that, on the 16th April 1891, there ought to have been in the cash balance Rs. 19,480-13-1.

You are sure you are correct?—Yes.

On the 6th April, was a sum of Rs. 2,800 paid for re-assurance?—I don't know.

Look at the cashier's memo-book for the 6th April, and say if the sum was paid for re-assurance to some other company?—In the cashier's memo-book, I don't find any such entry.

Just look at these two letters of the 6th April?—Yes.

You see now that Rs. 2,800 was paid for re-assurance on the 6th April?—Yes; it appears so. That sum is not entered in the cash-book?—(Looking at the book). It is not there.

Then the balance of Rs. 19,480 is wrong by Rs. 2,800?—Yes; it should be less by Rs. 2,800.

On the same date there was a cash balance in the hands of the cashier, of Rs. 1,716-7-6?—(Looks at the book).

The Judge: Is that so, Mr. Jamsetjee?—Yes, my lord.

Then the balance of Rs. 19,480 does not take into account this sum of Rs. 1,716?—It does not.

Had it been taken into account, the balance would have been still further reduced by Rs. 1,716?—Yes.

Can you account how these sums came to be overlooked?—I was not aware of these amounts.

Then you are not sure, as you said before you were, that the balance of Rs. 19,480 is correct?—I am not sure now.

Then there is one item of Rs. 103 paid to Mr. Slater on the 10th April?—Yes.

That is another mistake?—Yes.

On the 11th April, there is an item of Rs. 400 paid for stationery?—Yes.

That is not taken into account in making up your balance, and is another mistake?—Yes.

On the following day is an item of Rs. 125 paid to the accused on account of salary?—Yes; that is not taken into account.

Then there is an item of Rs. 435-1-10 for interest not taken into account in your balance of Rs. 19,480?—No; it is not taken into account.

The amount was wrongly swelled by that sum?—Yes.

On the 16th April, we come to a little item of Rs. 7-8-0 paid on account of Mr. Slater?—Yes.

You left it out of account and swelled the balance by that sum?—I knew nothing about it.

The postage account for half a month would come to about Rs. 300?—Yes.

Have you taken that expense into account in arriving at your balance?—Yes; I have taken it into account at the end of each month.

Have you taken it into account in arriving at your balance?—No; I have not taken it into account.

Then the cash balance would have been further reduced by about Rs. 300?—Yes.

Then the total of these mistakes comes to Rs. 5,897-6-1?—It may.

Don't you think you ought to have, in a criminal prosecution, made sure about these items?—It was my impression that the cashier had made these entries. I believe, I asked the cashier, and he said he had entered them.

If he told you so, it is not true?—It appears to be so.

Then there may be other mistakes in the account?—I cannot say.

Is this a sample of the ordinary care with which your balances are made up in this company?—Yes. (A laugh.)

According to the accounts, what were the total receipts from 1st to 16th April, inclusive, and excluding the cash balance on the 1st April?—They were Rs. 1,09,553-5-3.

And during the same period what were the total receipts on account of premia?—Rs. 33,820-12-0.

Then the total receipts come to what?—Rs.1,43,382-2-8.

The total expenditure during the period comes to what?—According to the rough cash-book it comes to Rs. 1,37,414-5-11.

If you add to that the items omitted by you, what does the total of payments come to?—It comes to Rs. 1,43,311-12-0.

That accounts for the whole of the monies received during that period except how much?—Except Rs. 70-6-1.

Just look at this item of Rs. 100, petty cash in hand, on the 16th April: that has not been taken into account by you and is not entered in the cash-book?—No.

Then the payments made by the company during that period come to about Rs. 30 more than the receipts during that period?—Yes.

Then all the monies received by the company during that period were accounted for?—It appears so.

The cash balance on the 31st March was made up by you?—Not made up by me, but checked by me.

With your usual care?—Yes. (A laugh.)

That was not done till after the 16th April?—Yes; a few days after the 16th April.

It is not initialled by any one?—It was not.

Was that balance of Rs. 47,341-13-9 in the safe on the 1st April?—It ought to have been. I cannot say.

No more than the balance of Rs. 19,480 ought to have been there?—Yes.

Then every pie of money as shown in the cashier's receipts is accounted for?—It is so.

Now, 80 per cent. of the receipts after the outgoings ought to have been invested in Government paper and handed over to the official trustee?—Yes.

And the 20 per cent. was retained for the current expenses of the company?—Yes.

In the year 1890, the total amount of premia received was Rs. 13,03,478-14-11?—That is so.

Now, 80 per cent. of that would be Rs.10,42,783-2-4?—Yes; that is so.

You ought to add to that the interest on the trust fund, then what would the amount come to?—It would come to Rs. 12,02,901-14-4.

The interest you added above is Rs. 1,60,118-12-0?—Yes.

Before we arrive at the amount to be handed over to the official trustee in 1890, there are deductions to be made?—Yes.

These deductions would be, as given in the accounts, for claims, endowment fund, pensions, surrenders, re-assurances, cash bonus, aggregating Rs. 4,81,956-9-4?—Yes. Deducting these, the balance of 80 per cent., for deposit with the official trustee would be Rs 7,20,945-5-0.

The Government paper purchased in that year and handed over to the official trustee was of the value of Rs. 7,24,000?—Yes.

The whole of the 80 per cent. was then deposited with the trustee in 1890?—Yes.

That seven lakhs was the whole of the Government paper handed over to the trustee?—Yes.

Now, the 20 per cent. of the premiums would be Rs. 2,60,695-12-7?—Yes.

Then you add to that the interest on the investment, entrance fee, and consideration account, aggregating Rs. 2,88,441-0-2?—Yes.

Then you add to that the deductions for dividend fund, annuities, commission, law charges, and expenses of management, aggregating Rs. 2,64,609-5-3?—Yes.

Deducting these you have a balance left of Rs. 23,831-10-10?—Yes.

In 1890, then, this would be the only sum available for investment in Government paper, not accounted for, namely, Rs. 23,831-10-10?—Yes.

And of that amount Rs. 10,105-1-2 appears to have been in the Bank or in hand?—Yes.

The result of that is that, in 1890, no other Government paper could have been purchased except the seven lakhs which was handed over to the official trustee?—Yes.

Then the amount of Government paper which ought to have been in the safe at the end of the year would be the same that ought to have been there at the beginning?—Yes.

And the amounts as given in the printed accounts are correct?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Mr. Jardine's questions to me were based on the assumption that the whole of the seven lakhs paper in 1890 was bought out of the premiums in that year. At the beginning of the year, the balance of Government paper in hand was Rs. 1,70,000. The total amount of paper actually purchased in 1890 was the Rs. 5,30,000. In addition to that, according to the books, more Government paper was purchased of the nominal value of Rs. 2,55,000. The total purchase of Government paper in 1890 was, therefore, Rs. 7,85,000 in addition to the Rs. 1,70,000, the balance in hand. Of the Rs. 7,85,000, there is an entry of Rs. 10,000 paper which was sold; which left Rs. 9,45,000 of Government paper to be accounted for. Of the latter, Rs. 7,00,000 paper had been handed to the official trustee, leaving Rs. 2,45,000 paper to be accounted for. I was not right in saying to Mr. Jardine that Rs. 7,00,000 paper was purchased and handed to the official trustee. The accused and his solicitor had complete inspection of all the books and papers of the company that they wanted. If there were any other items that were not entered in the cash book besides those I have mentioned, they had the opportunity of pointing them out. Taking into account the receipts and expenditure during the month, without taking into account the balance at the beginning of the month, does not give a correct idea of the position of affairs. In the general balance sheet the amount of Government paper, in addition to what is with the official trustee, is shown at Rs. 3,86,000.

Nussarwanjee Burjorjee Lalla, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said he was cashier in the employment of the Oriental Government Life Assurance Company, and received the monies which were paid into the head office. He also received the monies remitted by agents up-country; and also made the disbursements. On the morning of each day, witness handed part of the balance of cash in hand to the accused, and kept a part in hand, about Rs. 500 or so, to meet the daily disbursements. Witness kept the rough cash-book, the entries in which were initialled the day after. The accused checked the witness's accounts. The accused also kept a fair cash-book and wrote in it. Certain entries were not made in the rough-cash-book the very day; and witness, therefore, kept rough memos. of payments not previously authorised. They were entered in the cash-book after they had been examined by the accused. When the accused was not here, the vouchers were kept till his return. The cash balance in hand on the 31st December 1890 in the rough cash-book was not in witness's handwriting. It was in the handwriting of the witness Jamsetjee, who used to write in the rough cash-book. Ten entries made by witness in that book were correct. (Witness mentioned certain amounts which were not entered in the cash, book, because, he said, the Borahs who supplied goods and stationery used to refund the amounts after certain days.) When the Borah presented his bill, he was paid in full. He had not presented his bill when the Rs. 400 were paid to him. The Borah was the man from whom the company was in the habit of buying stationery. Some of the clerks made entries in the cash-books at the accused's instructions. On the 6th April, there was an entry of Rs. 125 paid to the accused on account of salary, and Rs. 7-8 paid to Mr. Slater. These were not entered in the cash-book, because the entries were made at the time of making full payments. Some payments were made from cash with the accused, and witness kept no cash memos. of them. In cases where half-notes were paid, the amounts were not entered in the cash-book, because the full amounts had not been paid. The receipts and payments were closed each day at 4 o'clock. The cash memos. kept by witness were correct. (Witness was examined in detail with regard to several of them.) On the 31st January 1890, there was an entry of Rs. 45,000 for Government paper; and there was an item of payment of premium on Government paper. Both these entries were in the handwriting of the accused. (These entries were put in.) Witness had nothing to do with buying Government paper. The accused always bought it. The paper was sometimes given to witness; and he made entries; and he handed it over to one of the clerks to send to the official trustee. (Some entries in the accounts, referred to by witness, were put in.) Some entries were not in the proper place in order of date. Witness made them under the directions of the accused. Under date the 14th March 1890, there was an entry of the purchase of Government paper for Rs. 50,000, and also of the payment of premium on the paper. These entries were made by witness under the direction of the accused who initialled them. This entry also was not in the proper order of date, but was made at the end of the month. On the 12th April 1890, there was an entry of the purchase of Government paper for Rs. 25,000, and also an entry of the premium paid on it. These entries were in witness's hand-writing and were initialled by the accused. Those entries also were not in their proper place. On the 21st April, there was another entry of the purchase of Government paper for Rs. 25,000, and an entry of the premium paid upon it. They were in witness's hand-writing, written under the directions of the accused, who initialled them. On the 25th April, there were similar entries of similar amounts made by witness under the directions of the accused. On the 6th May, there was an item of Rs. 46,850-15-7 as paid to the official trustee. It was written by Jamsetjee, and the one in the cash-book was written by Rustomjee. On the 31st May, there was an entry of the purchase of Government paper for Rs. 25,000 in the handwriting of the accused. On the 14th June there were two entries of Rs. 31,723-1-4 and Rs. 26,024-2-3 as paid to the official trustee. Both entries were in Rustomjee's handwriting. (Witness was examined as to other items, making up with the above the total of the purchase of Government paper for seven lakhs of rupees.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine, witness said: The rough cash-book was posted up not day by day, but when the clerks had leisure. The rough cash-book was balanced only once a year. The only contemporaneous records of the receipts and disbursements were my cash memos. The cash memos. were destroyed when the balance was checked and found correct. The balance was last checked on the 31st January 1891; but I cannot say whether the book was then destroyed. When the accused was not here, the vouchers were kept till his return. In his absence no check was kept upon me at all.

What then were Mr. Slater's duties in the office?—The same as Mr. Shroff's; but Mr. Slater never checked me.

He did not check anybody?—No.

What did he do then?—He did everything except checking the accounts.

What is everything?—He examined letters, checked receipts, and attended to

## "TRUTH" ON MATTERS INDIAN.

AN INDIAN VENTURE.

My remarks of last week on the Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India have brought me the following communication from the Secretary and Manager of that Company, Mr. W. F. Hunt :—

SIR,—With reference to your observations on this Society, in your issue of the 3rd instant, I am desired by my directors to say that a duly audited trading account of this Company, covering the full period of this Society's operations up to June 30 last, is expected here from Bombay in about a fortnight, when it will be incorporated in the London account and a balance-sheet issued in the usual way after audit here. The queries raised by you will thereby be fully answered. In the meantime I am to say that the subscribed capital is £36,400, of which half has been called up. The establishment of a branch at Calcutta has been deferred, as unexpected competion by rival stores at Bombay, which did not exist when this Society opened at that place, had called for a larger outlay in stock than was originally anticipated, and my Directors have, therefore, deemed it advisable to be guided by the wishes of the shareholders before incurring further expenditure with this object. The commission paid to Messrs. Jas. Finlay & Co. covers the cost of a buying department, which otherwise the Society would have to maintain itself, and also a considerable amount of clerical labour.

In giving publicity to this letter I withhold further comments, awaiting the promised accounts, which I hope, will clear up the points raised. I will also defer dealing with the vast amount of correspondence which I have received from shareholders and others respecting this undertaking.

An officer, just returned from India, tells me that in a certain native cavalry regiment—for the sake of the exalted individual whose name it bears I will not say which—swords are scarcely ever permitted to be drawn, because these deadly weapons frighten the Colonel's horse. Whether the Colonel's nerves are at all in sympathy with those of the noble animal he bestrides I cannot tell. Judging, however, from statements respecting the figures out by this regiment on one or two recent occasions, it would seem desirable that either the Colonel should obtain a new charger, or the regimet a new Colonel.

If Britons never will be slaves, they will do well to avoid the dominions of the Empress of India. In order to convince them of that, I reprint the following proclamation recently issued by the military officer at present exercising the functions of British Resident in Mysore. There is no question here, bé it observed, of the seditious "Native Press," which is such a thorn in the flesh of our Anglo-Indian proconsuls. The proclamation applies to all newspapers. It hits at least one English editor, who has been pursuing his profession in this part of the British Empire for years, depriving him henceforth of the right to follow his calling without the permission of a practically irresponsible official, and rendering him liable to forcible explusion from the country at any moment, when he happens to incur that official's displeasure. We lift our Pharisaical hands in horror at the tyranny to which the Press is subject in Russia, but what is worse than this in the dominions of the Czar—or, for the matter of that, in those of the Sultan? And these things are done under a Viceroy who still claims to be called a "Liberal" :—

NOTIFICATION.

Under instructions from the Governor-General in Council contained in Foreign Department Notification No. 255-I. dated June 25, 1891, the Resident in Mysore has passed the following orders :—

1. No newspaper, or other printed work, whether periodical or other, containing public news or comments upon public news, shall, without the written permission for the time being in force of the Resident in Mysore, be edited, printed or published after the first day of August 1891, in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

2. If after the day aforesaid any person shall, without such permission as aforesaid, edit, print, or publish any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Resident in Mysore may, by order in writing—

(a) Require him to leave the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore within seven days from the date of such order; and

(b) Prohibit him from re-entering the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore without the written permission of the Resident in Mysore.

3. If any such order as is mentioned in the last foregoing paragraph be disobeyed, the offender shall be liable to forcible expulsion from the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore in pursuance of an order to be made in writing by the Resident in Mysore.

4. Any written permission granted by the Resident in Mysore for the editing, printing, or publishing of any such newspaper or other work as aforesaid, may at any time be withdrawn by the Resident in Mysore or any of his successors in office.

By order,
CHAS. W. RAVENSHAW, Captain,
Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

Bangalore: dated July 9, 1891.

I am credibly informed that, the Sergeants of the Royal Artillery at Calcutta having at a mess meeting decided to take in *Truth*, Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse, the Commanding Officer, declined to allow the paper to be admitted to the mess. Before making any further comment on the matter, I shall wait to hear definitely from Lieutenant-Colonel Pearse whether this serious imputation upon him is or is not true. If it be not denied, Colonel Pearse will do well to understand at once that more will be heard of this incident. In any case, however, it is an anomaly and an anachronism that a commanding officer should be allowed a jurisdiction of this kind over the reading of the men under his command. Such a power is certain to be abused, and the time has come when it should be modified or cancelled.

A sargeon on the Indian Medical Staff gives me a formidable statement of the complaints prevalent in that branch of the service. His first and second heads comprise the lower rates of pay, and the loss on exchange in remitting to England. The third is the fact, already referred to in *Truth*, that the rise of £50 promised in the Army Orders at the end of five years' service reduces itself in practice to Rs. 17 4a. 2p. per month, or about £17 a year. This is one of those downright frauds in the dealings of Government with its servants which seem to flourish equally in India and England, and for which, in my opinion, there ought to be a summary remedy in the Courts of Justice.

In addition to this, my medical friend complains of (4) the heavy out-of-pocket expenses thrown upon himself and his colleagues without any of the "allowances" usual in such cases, and (5 and 6) the increased work and reduced leave resulting from the increased strength of the Army (without any addition to the medical staff), and the demands made upon the doctors by the occupation of Burma. I give the state of things now prevailing in my informant's own words, as a warning to the candidates who—heedless of their fate—still hustle one another for vacancies in the Indian Medical Staff :—

Leave has now become practically obsolete, and the monotonous routine of morning and evening work, day after day, and year after year, is dreary and disheartening to the last extreme. Combatant officers get Sundays and Thursdays as practically "off days," and they have no difficulty in getting two months' leave a year, or six months' leave, or more, after three to five years work in the country. Surgeons cannot get their two months' leave a year, and often do not get two months off in five years.

The officer whose reply to a complaint from a colour-sergeant in India I noticed last week, now writes to me as follows, by way of further explanation of his meaning :—

The allowance of 20 rupees for "stationery" is made to the officer commanding the troop or company, and it rests with him whether he expends it or allows his pay-sergeant to do it. In most cases it is given to the pay-sergeant, and he, as a rule, makes a very good thing out of it. In hill depots the same allowance is invariably expended by the officer commanding the "section" (as the men all belong to different regiments there, they are divided into sections, and not troops and companies).

I had command of one of these "sections" in 1889, and found that an expenditure in "stationery" of 7 rupees lasted for *three months*. And I know that in my own regiment all the pay-sergeants make a good thing out of it.

The officer commanding the troop or company still has his 20 rupees for contingencies, so, if a pay-sergeant overstepped his allowance, we would charge it to the officer commanding the troop or company, and it would be taken out of the 20 rupees. So, I take it, that an officer commanding a troop or company receives a very liberal allowance from Government.

This is still in direct contradiction to my previous informant's statements, and as my previous informant wrote from actual experience, while my present correspondent seems to rely on *a priori* reasoning, I am still in the same difficulty as last week. However, as the writer of the above speaks from 11½ years' experience in the ranks, 10½ as a non-commissioned officer and 9 years as a commissioned officer, his remarks are evidently entitled to weight, and I hope he will convince the colour-sergeant that he is either not out of pocket, or that it is his own fault if he is.

I have received during the last two or three weeks far more letters from officers of Indian Staff Corps than I can possibly deal with. I learn from them, however, that an organised movement is on foot for obtaining better terms, and if all the Staff Corps officers back it up energetically, their case ought to be irresistible. I understand from a printed statement sent to me that at present the efforts of the Corps will be directed to accelerating the rate of promotion, so that an officer may get his captaincy in ten or eleven years, his majority in seventeen years, and a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in twenty-four years. This is a most moderate demand, and will still leave the rate of promotion in the Staff Corps below that in the British Army; but at the same time it will yield substantial advantages to the Staff Corps men in the matter of £. s. d., and will relieve them to a slight extent of the irritating liability to be superseded in command by British officers far inferior to them in standing and experience.

## MRS. BESANT ON THE "MAHATMAS."

MRS. BESANT delivered a lecture on "Crucified Saviours" at Kentish Town on Sunday night (Sept. 6). The cross, as a religious symbol, she said, was old—very old—long before the introduction of Christianity as we know it. In Egypt the cross was distinctly a symbol of life; taking the solar religions of the world generally, the cross represented the productive forces of the world. To be crucified did not represent bodily death, but simply a part of the installation process into what in ancient history were called "mysteries." Crucifixion was the crucifixion of the lower animal nature; resurrection was the triumph in man of the higher nature over the lower. Arguing on this plane, Mrs. Besant insisted that there had been many Christs who were crucified—that was, Masters who had risen to the higher and nobler life. Finally there were Masters now. A questioner asked Mrs. Besant for some evidence of the existence of those teachers—those Masters, those Mahatmas—whether of the past or the present. Plato, Confucius, Buddha, had been teachers in their day, said Mrs. Besant; but if she was asked for evidence of the existence of Masters to-day, she said that if her questioner was in Hindustan he might get the evidence. Those Masters might be met living as men, talking as men; Hindus might be met who were personally under the tuition of those men. If some people had not thrown so much mud at Mdme. Blavatsky there might be more knowledge to-day upon those matters. People were so wise in their day; they were so sure that anyone else was a fool. Now that Mdme. Blavatsky had left—that the opportunity was gone—they were anxious to find out what she had best known. She (Mrs. Besant) could not put them in the way of seeing the Masters, any more than she could give them an introduction to the Czar of Russia or the King of Greece. They must themselves find out the way, and to do that they must give up their lives to unselfishness. When they had done that for many years it was quite likely—it had been the experience of several—that they would be able to come into communication with the Masters and become their pupils. A second questioner asked, "Does Mrs. Besant consider it good for the benefit of mankind that those great Masters should keep themselves apart, and not come and teach mankind direct as the great Masters of old did?" As a dry matter of fact, said Mrs. Besant, the Masters did not keep themselves apart. In proof of this statement she mentioned that a Mahatma visited England in 1851.

The *Record* says the mantle of Mdme. Blavatsky seems to have fallen on Mrs. Besant, who has, she tells us, established communication with the "Mahatmas." It is one of the contradictions of which unbelief is full that people who stumble at the miracles of Christ will accept with gaping credulity the trickery and profanities of Theosophy.

*Apropos* of the revived interest in the subject of Theosophy, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls attention to the works of Mr. G. H. Pember, who has treated several aspects of occultism from the orthodox stand point in an exhaustive manner in his volume "Earth's Earliest Ages." The curious in these matters might likewise find something of interest in the last chapter of Mr. Ruskin's "Ethics of the Dust."

On her approaching tour in India Mrs. Besant will be accompanied by another lady Theosophist, Miss Muller. The latter, who was at Girton, and is a B. A. of Cambridge, will not take any great part in the actual work of lecturing. Mrs. Besant and Miss Muller are to sail for India late in November, and they hope to be back here again about the beginning of February. It is not improbable (the London correspondent of the *Brimingham Post* says he hears) that Mrs. Besant may by and by decide to settle for a little time in India. Colonel Olcott leaves almost immediately for the United States, whence he will proceed to India by the San Francisco route, arriving considerably in advance of Mrs. Besant.

## THE CAUSE OF KIAMIL PASHA'S FALL.

AN official communique was published at Constantinople on Sept. 8, in which it was stated that the recent change of Ministry implies no modification whatever in the direction of Ottoman policy with regard to general European affairs, and that the Sultan's Government will continue to be guided by the same principles as heretofore—namely, "progress and reforms at home and peace and good relations abroad."

In Vienna it is regarded as certain that a close connection exists between the fall of Kiamil Pasha and the Dardanelles agreement with Russia. The *Times* correspondent says :—

The concession made by the Porte to the Russian Government with regard to the free passage through the Dardanelles for Russia's so-called volunteer cruisers is looked upon here as the direct outcome of the recent events of Cronstadt. The reception of the French fleet by the Czar produced, as it now appears, a profound impression at Constantinople, and confirmed the Sultan in his belief that a submission to Russian demands was in the best interest of his throne, or, in other words, as a distinguished diplomatist in Vienna pithily remarked, the Sultan, in order to avoid the risk of becoming dangerously ill, has committed suicide. If anything were wanting to prove the change which has taken place in Turkey's attitude towards Russia, the resignation of Kiamil Pasha can leave no further doubt in the minds of politicans.

The theory that the Ministerial changes were due to the recent unpleasant incidents at the Palace rather than to political considerations is now apparently confirmd by the fact that since Friday (Sept. 4) Kiamil Pasha, the ex-Grand Vizier, has been virtually under arrest in his own house, which he is not allowed to leave, nor is he allowed to receive visitors. The Dragomans of nearly all the Powers who called upon the late Minister on Sept. 5, were not permitted to see him; and the Italian Ambassador in person was denied admission to his apartments. According to reports received in Vienna from "a well-informed source," in Constantinople, Kiamil Pasha is suspected of being concerned with other members of the Cabinet in a plot to depose the Sultan, and a committee has been appointed to investigate the charges against him. On the other hand, Reuter's correspondent says that it may be regarded as beyond doubt that the fall of Kiamil Pasha was the consequence of his supposed Anglophile policy with regard to Egypt, and of the insurrection in Yemen, which the Sultan continues to be firmly persuaded was fomented by Great Britain.

CONTINENTAL OPINION.

The Russian Press unanimously rejoices (the *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspodent says) in the fall of the late Grand Vizier, and expatiates at length on the possible consequences of the event as affecting the Eastern Question. The point on which the Russian papers insist most strongly is the necessity of terminating the Bulgarian quarrel by force, and this, they hold, the successor of Kiamil Pasha will promptly do if he desires to conciliate the goodwill of Russia. It is evident, from the general tone now prevailing, that the altered state of affairs at Stamboul is eminently pleasing to Russian diplomacy, which regards the fall of Kiamil Pasha as a direct blow to the Triple Alliance and to England. Whether it be due to this political triumph, or to other causes of a more obscure character, the value of the rouble has been rapidly rising, and it now stands four points higher than previously to the issue of the edict prohibiting the exportation of rye from Russia. The *Grashdanin*, however, declares that Russia now has only one enemy and that is England. If it were a question (says this journal) of returning Alsace and Lorraine to France, England would willingly give her consent, but will never agree to concede anything to Russia. Rather would she propose a repetition of the Berlin Congress. To whose pipe did Bismarck then dance if not to that of England and Russia must hold fast to her new policy of non-intervention.

The French Press commends the Sultan for his independence in removing a Minister so avowedly devoted to German interest in Kiamil Pasha. There is a widely disseminated opinion in Paris (the *Times* correspondent says) that the reorganisation of the Cabinet will work very favourably for French interests, so favourably indeed as to shake England in its proud position of independence of both the Triple Alliance and the Franco-Russian understanding, leading it definitely to solicit the friendship of the former.

In Berlin and Vienna the situation is now regarded with equanimity. The *Vossische Zeitung*, however, makes a warm appeal to the Triple Alliance to go hand-in-hand with England regarding the question of the Dardanelles. In case the other Powers ignore the opening of the Dardanelles to the vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet, England will require, it says, to take precautionary measures, the first of which will be the strengthening of the Mediterranean fleet and the reinforcement of the army of occupation in Egypt.

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## THE CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

THE ETHNOLOGY OF AFGHANISTAN.

THE Congress of Orientalists held three meetings on Friday (4th inst.) in the Inner Temple Hall. The interest of the day centered in a paper on the "Ethnology of Afghanistan," read by Dr. Bellow, who during his twenty years' residence on the Afghan frontier has been engaged in amassing information on the subject. He said he believed a good many of the tribes were the descendants of Greek colonists, some of whom settled in what is now Afghanistan in the sixth century before Christ. They still bore, in several instances, the names by which they were described in Herodotus. Mr. George Curzon, M. P., who presided, said they had not hitherto known with any certainty that these Greek colonies were to be found in the Afghanistan of to-day, and Oriental antiquarians owed an enormous debt of gratitude to Dr. Bellew for his researches.

Dr. Leitner proposed that the medal of honour for discoveries and the diploma for contributions to literature should be proffered to Dr. Bellew. The proposal was adopted with acclamation.

Col. Tanner gave some particulars about the tribes on the north-west frontier of India, and moved a resolution urging that a memorial should be presented to the Government of India praying that a commission of sympathetic and competent men should be sent to make further inquiries into the history of these frontier tribes. Dr. Leitner seconded the resolution. The Hon. G. Curzon thought the proposal would be very favourably received in official quarters. The resolution was agreed to unanimously.

Dr. Leitner gave an account of his brief experiences among the Hindu Kush, and spoke of the difficulties which attended early explorers, and the importance of their producing a good impression upon the minds of natives. A paper was submitted on behalf of Mr. R. Michell on "Russian Travels in Central Asia."

THE ANTIQUITIES OF JAPAN.

In the evening, when the chair was taken by M. Leonde Rosny, Mr. A. Diosy read and interesting paper entitled "Yamato Damoslir; or, the Spirit of Old Japan." Dr. J. S. Phene gave an abstract of a paper on "The Antiquities of Japan," in which he stated that there was no reliable history of the country before 600 or 700 years prior to our era; and Japanese literature threw but little light on the origin of the people. As Japanese miners abandoned their mines when they came to water, there was yet an ample field for mining operations in the country, only awaiting the application of modern appliances.

The members of the Congress visited Woking on Saturday, where, at the Oriental University Institution, discussions were initiated by Mr. W. Simpson, on Græco-Bhuddistic Architecture, and on Art by Dr. Leitner, who pleaded for the systems and customs of the Eastern peoples that they should be placed beyond European interference.

On Monday the Congress received a deputation from the London Chamber of Commerce. Sir Lepel Griffin, who presided, said that he hoped this innovation would be followed up in future by associating on a larger scale practical men, having commercial interests in the East, with the Oriental Congresses. Mr. Matheson, General Sir Andrew Clarke, and others of the deputation then addressed the meeting, and, after an interesting discussion, the London Chamber of Commerce was, by resolution, invited to promote the formation of a school of modern Oriental languages in connection with the commerce of the City of London.

Mr. Daigoro Goh read a paper on "The Growing Importance of the Japanese Language to the Nations of the West."

ORIENTAL ADMINISTRATORS.

At the afternoon meeting, Sir Richard Meade, chairman, read a paper on "The Official Relations of Europeans and Orientals." The subject, he said, was one of much general interest and of growing importance. The views he put forward had been primarily well thought out, and were really those of high class Indian administrators who had practically solved the question. It was essential that Europeans who had to control and direct administration in India should be gifted with temper, patience, a large and warm sympathy with the people they ruled, and the good sense and judgment that were needed to keep men straight, and to inspire confidence and respect in those with whom they were brought into contact. They should be able to converse with freedom in the language of the people, and should always be accessible and ready to hear everyone, but at the same time, should be decided and firm. They should encourage their subordinates to take an active and warm interest in everything that concerned the welfare of the people, and should themselves set an example to all around them in that and every other respect. In their social intercourse with their native subordinates, European superiors should do all in their pewor to encourage the habit of friendly intimacy, and to lead their subordinates to take an interest in instructive and general conversation and social meetings; for the great importance of good social relations between European officials and natives of all classes could not be overestimated. It should not be regarded as a reproach to an educated native that he aspired to higher employment in the service of the State; but extravagant claims improperly preferred should be temperately but firmly resisted, and a thoughtful and sympathising European superior would be better able to do that effectively than anybody else. Many natives of India had shown a marked capacity for administration, and although they had been mainly directed by European superiors, the great bulk—indeed, the whole—of the actual details of administration had been carried out by native subordinates. European superiors should protect their subordinates of all classes from the temptations of office to misconduct, which were apt to be pressed upon them at the hands of relatives or former associates. They should also recognise and encourage good and faithful service on the part of native subordinates, and mark such of them as showed special fitness for further advancement in the public service. He instanced Sir Salar Jung, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Sir Madava Rao, as eminent native administrators of modern years who had done much to promote a good understanding between the British rulers and the Indian people. European officials of all grades, he said, but especially those in high positions in India, had special duties of the most responsible nature to perform; and those could not be made the subject of rules and regulations. The duty of training, watching over, and elevating the characters of their native subordinates was one of the most important of their responsibilities, and failure in realising the sacredness of that duty meant failure in one of the greatest obligations they were under to the State. India at the present moment was passing through a crisis which required the exercise of the most thoughtful judgment on the part of all European superiors who were in a position to influence the educated classes of the country; and they could not turn that influence to a better account than by applying it to aid in the establishment of a well-trained, loyal, and efficient body of native officials who were contented with their service, and who, being themselves of the educated classes, ought to influence beneficially those classes generally, and all of those with whom they might be brought into contact.

ABOUT CASTE.

General Dannehy next addressed the Congress on "The Social Relations of Europeans with Orientals." He had, he said, spent twenty-five years in India in close social relations with the natives. Caste, which practically corresponded to the European guilds, was not altogether a bar to social intercourse. It was no doubt a drawback, but not an insuperable obstacle, but the real secret of successful intercourse with the natives of India was sympathy with them. Englishmen were by no means unsympathetic, but they often failed to manifest the sympathy they felt; but if it were once shown it would be acknowledged in the most childlike manner by the natives of India. As India and the Indians become better known they would be better appreciated, and those who made attempts in that direction would find more than one instance of the great human brotherhood, and more than one bond to attach them to the little known and not sufficiently appreciated Oriental.

Mr. W. Martin Wood read a paper on "The General Relations between Europeans and Orientals?" and Gen. C. V. Showers gave some hints to officials as to the conduct of business at a British Residency. Mr. J. E. Budgett Meakin, editor of the *Times of Morocco*, read a paper on "Europeans in the Barbary." Dr. Leitner subsequently read a letter from the Spanish Ambassador, expressing gratification on behalf of himself and Government at the suggestion that the next meeting of the Congress should take place in the Spanish capital. On the motion of M. Oppert, seconded by Sir Lepel Griffin, a vote of thanks was accorded to the Spanish Government for their courtesy in the matter. At the evening meeting several papers relating mainly to philology and ethnography were read.

A MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

When the Congress reassembled on Tuesday Professor Aymonier presiding, Dr. Leitner read the following letter:—"Colonial Office, Downing-street, Sept. 7.—Sir,—I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt by Her Majesty of your telegram of the 2nd inst., forwarding a resolution passed by the Statutory ninth International Congress of Orientalists. The Queen has received this telegram with much satisfaction, and I am to convey to you the expression of Her Majesty's appreciation of the sentiments contained in the resolution.—I am, sir, your obedient servant, R. H. MEADE." The reading of the message was received with loud applause. Mr. Charles Johnston read a paper on "The necessity of Ethnographical Studies to Philological Research," illustrating his arguments by examples from the Bengali language; and Dr. H. Schlichter followed with a learned discourse concerning "The Indian Ocean in Antiquity." Mr. R. N. Sterndale gave an interesting account of work done by his brother when wrecked on one of the islands in the Pacific, describing cyclopean architecture and other remains in the track of Asiatic migration. Papers were also read upon this subject and upon Polynesian languages. Mr. J. S. Stuart-Glennie read a paper suggesting a new theory of the origin of civilisation. Dr. C. H. Wright advocated the encouragement of Oriental research at the Universities.

At the Congress on Wednesday it was decided to appoint a committee to consider the various schemes suggested for a universal transliteration of Oriental literature. Professor Gustave Oppert contributed a paper of great research attacking the Aryan theory.

The last sitting of the Congress took place in the Inner Temple Hall yesterday, when it was decided to accept the invitation of the Spanish Government to hold the next congres in Spain. The members dined together in the evening at the Tivoli Cafe under the presidency of Sir Lepel Griffin.

## THE BRINDISI AND SALONICA MAIL ROUTES.

THE *Triluna* of Aug. 28 has the following article which has been translated in the *Homeward Mail* :—

During the last few days the question of transferring the Indian mail route from Brindisi to Salonica, a project already once abandoned in 1888, has been so freely discussed that, while quite aware that our Postal Administration is in treaty with the English Government for the continuance of the present London Brindisi service we have thought it worth while to go into the matter to see if the adoption of the line of railway crossing Europe from Ostende to Salonica would actually afford the saving of time that is popularly accorded to it.

Our researches, however, give an exactly opposite result, as is shown by the following comparison of the two services :—

Via Brindisi (actual).

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| London, Dover, Calais | 4·05 |
| Calais, Modane, Brindisi (kilometres 2,153) | 44·20 |
| Brindisi, Port Said (Leagues 308, at 4 leagues per hour) | 77.00 |
| Total hours | 125.25 |

Via Salonica (projected).

| | Hours. |
|---|---|
| London, Dover, Ostende | 6·25 |
| Ostende, Brussels, Acquisgrana, Colonia, Frankfort, Aschaffenburg, Wurzburg, Norimberga, Vienna, Presburg, Budapest, Nisch, Salonica (kilometres 2,649) | 71·00 |
| Salonica, Port Said (238 leagues at 4 leagues per hour) | 64·30 |
| Total hours | 141·55 |

It is absurd, therefore, to say that the journey *via* Salonica is the shortest, when the passage from London to Port Said by this route takes sixteen hours more than that *via* Brindisi.

With the new route, moreover, the mail train would pass through five States—Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Servia, and Turkey—and at each frontier it would be necessary to examine the passengers' baggage and to "load" and "unload" the mail vans, while *via* Brindisi these operations are only performed at Modane; moreover England would have to pay the right of passage to each of these five States instead of, as now, to France and Italy only.

From Nisch to Salonica there is only a single line of rails, and it is doubtful whether its construction would allow of the present rate of speed being maintained. Salonica, too, is in an open bay, without any port, only a small portion of the harbour being accessible to large ships, and would not therefore afford the same facilities for embarcation as Brindisi.

Again, should any breakdown occur on the Nisch-Salonica line, the only alternative route would be *via* Constantinople, necessitating the despatch of the P. and O. steamer to that port, and the effect of this on the punctual delivery of the mails may be well imagined.

The above reasons seem sufficient to show that it could not be to the interest of England to adopt the Salonica route and to abandon that *via* Brindisi, at once the cheapest, the quickest, and the most convenient.

## THE SITUATION IN CHILI.

Matters in Chili appear to be settling down. Defeated, a fugitive, and his treasures confiscated, Balmaceda's cause has received yet another blow by the surrender to the new Chilian Ministry of the armed transport Imperial, and the torpedo boat Almirante Condell. The two vessels arrived at Callao on Sept. 3, when their commanders heard, for the first time, of the complete triumph of the Junta; and they accordingly decided after consultation with the Minister, to surrender the ships to the new Government, which was established on Sept. 4, with Senor Jorge Montt as President. As, however, the captain of the gunboat had displayed great activity in his operations against the Congressionists, he felt that it would be unwise to return to Chili from the Peruvian port.

A number of prominent Congressionist officials and members of the Junta arrived at Valparaiso on Sept. 4, where they were enthusiastically welcomed. As their steamer entered the bay, the British cruiser Champion dressed ship and manned yards. The Government having, after mature deliberation, come to the conclusion not to give guarantees to any of the refugees, the whole of the Balmacedists who have sought protection on board the American and German fleets will be conveyed to Peru.

A Provisional Government is stated to have been formed in Chili, and a Circular is to be sent to the Powers to obtain their recognition of it. As the overthrow of the Balmacedists and the pacification of the country are regarded as completed, the Junta is allowing the Congressional Army to be disbanded, the regiments being mostly composed of volunteers, who are now returning home. The money in Chilian banks belonging to prominent Balmacedists is to be confiscated. All the judges and legal officials dismissed by Balmaceda have been reinstated, while those appointed by him have been dismissed. The Congressionalists have taken possession of Coquimbo and Serena.

## THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 8.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.—Lieut. G J FitzGerald to be Adjt, vice Capt V J F Furguson, who completes his period of service in that appointment.

2ND DRAGOON GAURDS—Sec Lieut J L Alexander is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

1ST DRAGOON GUARDS—The undermentioned Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—Prince Victor A J D Singh, supernumerary to the establishment; his Serene Highness Prince Francis J L F of Teck, vice P J Browne, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

THE KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGT).—Lieut J B Keogh, from the 4th Battalion, the Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt), to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut F M Carleton, appointed Adjt.

The East Yorkshire Regt—Lieut C E Cobb, from the 3rd Battalion the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Sec Lieut, in succession to Lieut R E Benson, appointed Adjt.

The Bedfordshire Regt—Second Lieut H S Garratt is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut H Hulseberg, from the 4th Bn to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut W R Clifford, promoted.

The South Wales Borderers—Lieut F G A Wimberley, from the 4th Bn the South Staffordshire Regt, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut W B Watts, promoted.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Capt R W Johnston retires from the service receiving a gratuity; supernumerary Capt C T Becker to be Capt, vice R W Johnston.

The Worcestershire Regt—Lieut A T Jackson, from the 4th Bn the King's (Liverpool Regt), to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut G W Lewis, promoted.

The East Lancashire Regt—Second Lieut C D Mears, from the 3rd Bn the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieut W L R Amesbury, seconded.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut M T Elderton is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Supernumerary Lieut C S Dodgson to be Lieut, vice M. T. Elderton.

The Border Regt.—Lieut R S Paul is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Second Lieut W. H. Harrison is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Loyal North Lanc. Regt.—Lieut G V Watson, from the 3rd Bn. to be Second Lieutenant, vice A. I.R. Glasford, seconded.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—Lieut. C. P. Fuller is removed from the Army.

The Durham L I—Lieut C A W Ford is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps. Lieut C W Grey is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps. Lieut J. A. Crosthwaite, from the 3rd Bn the Manchester Regt. to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut C E Lees, seconded.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1891.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Barometer, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date. | RAINFALL. Variation 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delhi | 29·774 | E | 2 | 85·1 | 72·6 | 82 | ... | 28·88 | +2·97 |
| Agra | 29·758 | N E | 6 | 84·1 | 72·5 | 93 | 0·03 | 26·60 | −1·11 |
| Cawnpore | 29·720 | E | 6 | 85·0 | 74·1 | 84 | 1·65 | 40·29 | ... |
| Allahabad | 29·713 | E S E | 10 | 89·5 | 76·6 | 82 | ... | 43·12 | +11·58 |
| Jhansi | 29·672 | N N W | 5 | 84·1 | 73·7 | 87 | 2·36 | 30·54 | +0·22 |
| Jacobabad | 29·702 | Calm. | 2 | 106·4 | 70·7 | 53 | ... | 0·46 | −2·43 |
| Karachi | 29·800 | W | 17 | 93·0 | 79·7 | 79 | ... | 0·21 | −6·10 |
| Ajmere | 29·737 | N W | 5 | 95·8 | 72·6 | 78 | ... | 6·29 | −14·44 |
| Deesa | 29·793 | W N W | 7 | 102·4 | 77·7 | 77 | ... | 12·56 | −12·10 |
| Rajkote | 29·844 | W | 14 | 90·4 | 74·7 | 83 | ... | 23·70 | −3·46 |
| Veraval | 29·864 | W N W | 10 | 82·8 | 76·3 | 89 | ... | 24·04 | ... |
| Neemuch | 29·790 | N E | 8 | 88·8 | 69·6 | 82 | ... | 19·62 | −10·12 |
| Indore | 29·792 | N W | 7 | 85·0 | 70·6 | 94 | 0·03 | 27·43 | −4·69 |
| Saugor | 29·651 | E N E | 2 | 79·8 | 71·6 | 90 | 1·40 | 58·85 | +19·76 |
| Jubbulpur | 29·665 | S E | 4 | 81·4 | 72·1 | 97 | 0·33 | 66·60 | +13·87 |
| Hoshangabad | 29·705 | W | 6 | 82·8 | 73·7 | 84 | 1·53 | 60·14 | +6·57 |
| Khandwa | 29·795 | W | 11 | 82·2 | 73·7 | 84 | 2·68 | 31·62 | +2·07 |
| Raipur | 29·747 | S S E | 13 | 80·5 | 72·1 | 78 | 0·08 | 53·33 | +5·50 |
| Nagpoor | 29·685 | S W | 17 | 80·4 | 71·9 | 86 | 3·71 | 49·08 | +5·43 |
| Amraoti | 29·707 | W N W | 14 | 76·4 | 70·4 | 97 | 3·04 | 36·26 | −2·21 |
| Akola | 29·703 | W S W | 12 | 79·1 | 68·9 | 90 | 2·35 | 29·68 | −0·73 |
| Surat | 29·883 | N N W | F | 88·0 | 72·6 | 96 | 0·40 | 63·67 | +22·90 |
| Malegaon | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bombay | 29·898 | W N W | 13 | 86·5 | 77·8 | 88 | 0·20 | 74·73 | +1·56 |
| Poona (Yeraoda) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sholapore | 29·916 | S W | 8 | 79·8 | 70·5 | 93 | 0·03 | 17·41 | −8·97 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·931 | W | 7 | 84·9 | 74·4 | 85 | 2·78 | 97·28 | −5·76 |
| Belgaum | 29·942 | W N W | 8 | 79·3 | 65·8 | 88 | ... | 33·93 | −0·74 |
| Goa | 29·925 | N N W | 4 | 84·1 | 76·4 | 95 | 0·10 | 57·74 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·955 | W | 1 | 84·2 | 73·9 | 90 | 0·19 | 72·91 | −10·34 |
| Mangalore | 29·977 | Calm. | 1 | 82·7 | 74·9 | 95 | 0·50 | 84·25 | −24·40 |
| Calicut | 29·969 | N W | 6 | 85·3 | 76·0 | 83 | ... | 72·24 | −12·06 |
| Cochin | 29·985 | N E | M | 86·3 | 75·6 | 88 | ... | 57·69 | −18·52 |
| Bangalore | 30·006 | W | 4 | 85·2 | 68·8 | 82 | 0·34 | 14·48 | −3·44 |
| Secunderabad | 29·905 | S W | 9 | 82·7 | 69·8 | 84 | ... | 14·35 | −9·86 |
| Masulipatm | 29·930 | S S W | 5 | 84·6 | 74·0 | 92 | 0·30 | 20·45 | −2·02 |
| Beliary | 29·932 | Calm. | 4 | 90·0 | 73·8 | 72 | ... | 4·46 | −4·70 |
| Cuddapah | 29·934 | S S W | ... | 97·1 | 75·8 | 87 | 0·60 | 11·14 | −5·59 |
| Madras | 29·935 | W | 11 | 90·2 | 78·2 | 91 | 0·41 | 6·15 | −9·08 |
| Coimbatore | 29·967 | S W | 5 | 88·8 | 72·3 | 91 | .. | 2·66 | −2·47 |
| Trichinopely | 29·933 | Calm. | 3 | 96·1 | 73·4 | 87 | 0·10 | 10·71 | +0·25 |
| Negapatam | 29·934 | S W | 3 | 95·0 | 75·7 | 69 | .. | 2·14 | −8·42 |
| Colombo, (27th Sept. | 29·986 | S W | 10 | 97·5 | 79·5 | 66 | 0·01 | 15·27 | −4·67 |

Bombay local rain-fall J. J. H=0·10 (88·98); E. G. H.=0·18 (79·38); C. T. H.=0·28 (78·33); C. P.=0·20 (74·73).

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

P

NOTICES.


**ALL ILLNESSES**

*for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the*

**Fucoglycine Gressy**

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of **Cod Liver Oil** and having an agreeable flavour

**Approved by the United Medical Profession**

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DOSE { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

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*THAPSIA REVULSIVE PLASTER*

None other allowed in the Hospitals

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**Consumption, Debility**

**Poverty of blood, loss of appetite**

*the best remedy*

**AROUD'S WINE**

of cinchona

*& of the nutritive principles of meat*

**It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.**

**Brou's Injection hygienic**

**infallible, and preservative**

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs, Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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**OF UNALTERABLE IODIDE OF IRON,**

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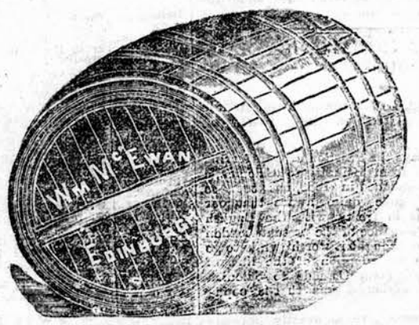


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Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

**Reward!** HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF

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**Is the only Preparation recognized by the Faculty as a wonderful**

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Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR B. MARTIN.

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Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.

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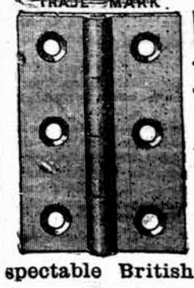

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